OCTOBER 1888.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,451—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1888.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one another of the brands.

	Price from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve	Rs. 21 to
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	Rs. 22-23 per
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle	doz. bottles.
"Glenmorlie"	
"Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to the *advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday,
B.I.	ROME	5011	10 0	A. W. Adamson	2nd Nov.
*	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	9th ,,
B.I.	ARCADIA	6500	1400	W. B. Andrews	16th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H Weighell	23rd ,,
*	HYDASPES	2984	500	W. P. Thompson	30th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.I.	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	21st ,,
B.I.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	28th ,,
					1889.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.I.	CLYDE	4126	800	W. D. Mudie	11 h ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	18th ,,
B.I.	PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take Passengers or cargo for London.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about.
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	8th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	22nd ,,
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Dec.

For further particulars, apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th October, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1889
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st December	1883.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, A SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
SURA	on the 17th Nov. 1888.
BORMIDA	8th Dec. ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particular regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd Oct., 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN
LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	to sail on 9th Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Beechtinger	4,000	650	30th Nov.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	9th Dec.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

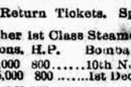
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	17th Nov.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

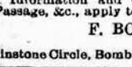
Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail.
ASIA	Wm Russell	3550	480	24th Oct.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ARMENIA	R. Garciok	3395	480	30th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	15th Dec.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and as every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

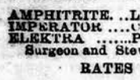


BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	15th Nov.

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Bombay, 25th October, 1888. Agents.

BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.



THE "APOLLO" Steamer, 3,200 Tons, of the WILSON LINE, will leave Bombay for Hull direct, on or about 1st November 1888, and has excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers.
The Saloon and Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light.
For particulars as to rates of Passage, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Lost Vigour, Exhausted Vitality Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Marston treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st November, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons (at 11 a.m., on 28th October, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 1st November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th November, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 21st November, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.
THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 31st October.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th October, 1888. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer CITY of CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 14th November. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, Two North Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 17th October, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian teas. They are grown in the district originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

	Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA ...1 lb. pkt.	0	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE .....2 lb. pkt.	2	0
KOUSANIE PEKOE .....2 lb. pkt.	3	0
KOUSANIE ORANGE PEKOE.....1 lb. pkt.	1	10
KOUSANIE GREEN HYSON .....1 lb. pkt.	1	10
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG .....2 lb. pkt.	2	12
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG .....5 lb. cat.	6	12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE .....2 lb. pkt.	2	12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE .....5 lb. cat.	6	12

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
TREACHER Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
THE following useful items are stocked "just the articles for Camp use."

	Rs.	a.
Butter Pots ..... each	1	12
Candlesticks	1	4
Chamber Utensils, with cover	3	0
Cups and Saucers, Coffee	1	2
Do. do. Tea	1	6
Curry Dishes	4	0
Dinner or Tiffin Carriers	9	0
Do. do.	10	8
Drinking Cups or Beakers, Egg Cups	0	8
Ewers or Jugs, 2½ pints size	2	8
Do. do. 4 do.	3	8
Do. do. 6 do.	4	4
Do. do. 7 do.	5	0
Frying Pans, round, with tinned handles	1	8
Grid irons, with fixed bars	2	0
Do revolving	3	8
Honey or Jam Pots, covered	1	6
Kettles, with fall-down handles. 2-pints size	2	12
Do. do. do. 4 do.	3	8
Do. do. do. 6 do.	4	8
Do. do. do. 8 do.	5	0
Do. do. do. 10 do.	5	12
Kitchen Spoons	0	10
Ladles	0	8
Mugs, half pint	1	0
Do. one do.	1	4
Milk Jugs, 1-pint size	2	0
Do. 1 do. covered	2	4
Milk Pans, round, 14 inches diameter	3	0
Do. do. 16 do.	3	12
Do. do 18 do.	4	8
Meat Dishes, 10 inches long	1	4
Do. 12 do.	1	12
Do. 14 do.	2	4
Do. 16 do.	3	0
Plates, Cheese, 6 inches diameter	0	9
Do. Dessert, 8 do.	0	12
Do. Dinner, 10 do.	1	0
Do. do. 10 do. with hot-water bottoms	2	8
Soup do. 9 do.	1	0
Do. do. 10 do.	1	2
Pie Dishes, oblong, 6 inches long	0	14
Do. do. 8 do.	1	2
Do. do. 10 do.	1	6
Do. do. 12 do.	1	10
Pudding Basins, round, 6 inches diameter	0	14
Do. do. 8 do.	1	2
Do. do. 10 do.	1	8
Salt Cellars	0	8
Saucepans, with covers. ½ pint	1	4
Do. do. 1 do.	1	8
Do. do. 2 do.	2	0
Do. do. 4 do.	3	0
Do. do. 6 do.	4	0
Soap Trays, oblong, with drainers	1	4
Spittoons	1	12
Strainers for Vegetables	1	4
Toilet Sets, complete, Plain	15	0
Do. do. Floral	18	0
Tooth Brush Trays	1	6
Tumblers, small, 14 as., medium, 1-0 large	1	2
Wash-hand Basins, 10 inches diameter	1	4
Do. do. 12 do.	1	8
Do. do. 14 do.	2	4
Do. do. 16 do.	3	12
Vegetable Dishes, with covers	4	8

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the pen de plume, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-; Postage 1 anna.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, PHŒNIX BRAND.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption amongst whom it has attained a very considerable reputation.
The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.
It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.
It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by connoisseurs.
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that it has only to be known to be appreciated.
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
BOOKS. BOOKS. BOOKS.

THE largest and most complete collection of Books on all subjects in Western India, arranged in one of the largest, coolest, and handsomest shops in India.
New Books by every mail, orders for Books not in stock sent to England by every mail.
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of all descriptions
Engraving, Die-sinking, Colour-stamping, Copperplate-printing done on the premises.

SURVEYING and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Agents for ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
by WINSOR AND NEWTON.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.
Agents for J. H. STEWARD,
Optician to the National Rifle Association.

CHUBB'S AND OTHER DESPATCH BOXES.

'XMAS CARDS! 'XMAS!
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
FRAMES, SCREENS, CASES, &c.,
in great variety.
MORDAN'S GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,
IVORY TOILET SETS
Suitable for Presentation.
STATIONERS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY,
PICTURES,
Engravings, Chromos, Coloured Sporting Prints, &c., &c.
LEATHER GOODS, COMPENDIUMS OF GAMES,
PLAYING CARDS, TENNIS BATS, AIR GUNS.

THACKER AND COMPANY. LD
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON.

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform,	½ dozen	Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	,,	,,	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	,,	,,	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	,,	,,	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	,,	,,	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	,,	,,	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	,,	,,	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	,,	,,	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	,,	,,	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	,,	,,	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	,,	,,	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	,,	,,	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	,,	,,	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	,,	,,	48

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

PIANOS
GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
BY R. LIPP & SOHN, STUTTGART.
FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST LANDED EX. S. S. "MANILLA."
RS. 650 CASH.
Packing in tin lined case, Rs. 25 extra;
OR ON EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Particulars on application to
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

CHRONOMETERS.

THE repairing and cleaning of Ships' Chronometers can only be satisfactorily executed by Watchmakers, who have, in addition to their usual four years' Apprenticeship to practical Watchmaking and Repairing, served another year, at least, Theoretically as well as Practically, in the construction of these highly Finished and Perfect Instruments.

Considering the Large and Important Interest which may be seriously jeopardized by a slight Eccentricity in the Rate of the Chronometers on which the Navigator relies, Shipowners and Captains should recognize the Necessity of having their Instruments put into Perfect Working Order by the most Competent Watchmakers, prior to going to Sea.

The Assistants of the Watchmaking Department brought out by us having all had the aforesaid Training, we are in a position to guarantee all Chronometers entrusted to us to keep an Uniform Rate OF A FRACTION OF A SECOND IN 24 HOURS.

New and Second-hand Chronometers by the Best Makers in Perfect Condition are always kept on Hand, either for Sale or Hire.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower. } AND { POONA, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

YACHTING, CRICKETING AND GYMKHANA SUITS.

FINE BLUE SERGE, double or single breasted Sac Coat and Trousers	35	0
STOUT YACHTING BLUE SERGE SUITS as above	45	0
BEST WHITE FLANNEL CRICKETING SUITS, made as above	35	0
SUPER FANCY STRIPED CRICKETING FLANNEL SUITS, made as above	40	0
WHITE and TAN CANVAS DECK SHOES	8	8
WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS, with Collars attached, thoroughly shrunk	10	0
WHITE HONEYCOMB MUFFLERS	2	0
WHITE CASHMERE SQUARES, very soft and fine	3	8
ELASTIC CRICKETING BELTS	2	0
BRIDLE LEATHER BELTS	2	8
POLO or FOOT-BALL JERSEYS, striped	6	8
TENNIS SHOES, extra quality	11	8

Patterns and Catalogue will be sent on receipt of Post Card.
CARRIAGE and PACKING FREE on all parcels sent by V. P. P.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
LANDING FROM S. S. "ROME"
SUN HELMETS, LIGHT CLOTHING, SHIRTS, &c.,
And every requirement for Indian Wear ready for IMMEDIATE USE.
HIGH CLASS GOODS—at MODERATE PRICES.
HOAR & CO., GENERAL OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.
The Most Complete Establishment in the EAST.

INDIAN CIGARS,
PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash Price.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S CHEROOTS, without Straw	per Box of 100 Rs.	1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	,, 100 ,,	1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	,, 100 ,,	1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, CIGAR SHAPE	,, 100 ,,	2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	,, 100 ,,	1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, with Straw	,, 100 ,,	2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, BARREL SHAPE	,, 100 ,,	2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	,, 100 ,,	3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JAVA CIGARS.
THE JAVA GEMS.
THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER & Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.
They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems No. 1 per box of 100		Rs.	3-8
,, ,, No. 2	,,	,,	3-4
,, ,, No. 3	,,	,,	3-0

TRICHER & CO., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Vertal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.
OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.
KODANAAD ESTATES.
MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—
TRADE MARK.
K. T. E. (in a triangle).
Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 lib. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Rs.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0	,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0	0	,,
Souchong	,,	0	14	0	,,
Mixture (Congou)	,,	0	9	6	,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

N. LAZARUS'
INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES
Are the finest in the world, and a HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.
This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.
The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes, and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.
Agents wanted Everywhere.
Terms on application to
N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIVES ON TOUR.

KEATING'S BONBONS or WORM TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 3rd and 5th proximo, these days being public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

JAS. H. SLIGHT,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 27th October, 1888.

WE have AUTHORISED Mr. JONAS ELLINGER to sign our firm per procuration.
KERR TARRUCK & Co.,
Bombay, 29th October, 1888.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-Steamer R. RUBATTINO, Captain G. MERELLO, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from Genoa, on 28th inst., and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the Victoria Dock.
All CLAIMS for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will NOT BE ADMITTED under any circumstances.
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elph. Circle, Bombay, 29th Oct., 1888.

ALL PERSONS having claims against or being indebted to the Estate of the late MAJOR WILLIAM LOCKE PRICE, 25th Regt. Bo. L. I., (Indore) are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month, after which no claims will be considered.
F. WELCH, Major,
25th Regt. Bo. L. I.,
President, Committee of Adjustant, Neemuch.
Neemuch, 26th October, 1888.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the Supply of 600 tons of CARDIFF or PAUL DUFFRIN COALS, delivered in Bombay, will be received by the Undersigned up to 15th of November, 1888.
Tenders to accompany Deposit of Rs. 1,000.
C. P. WHITE,
Officiating Manager and Executive Engineer, Morvi Railway.
Manager and Executive Engineer's Office, dated Morvi, October 26, 1888.

WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE RAILWAY,
THROUGH-BOOKING TO TUTICORIN, CALICUT, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st of November, 1888, all classes of Goods may be booked by rail and sea from any station of the Madras, Southern Mahratta and West of India Portuguese Railway to Tuticorin, Calicut, Madras and Calcutta, and *vice versa*.
For Rates and Particulars, apply to
Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay.
The TRAFFIC MANAGER, S. M. R., Dharwar,
or the Agent W. I. P. R., Marmagao.
Marmagao, 22nd October, 1888.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per share (free of Income Tax), for the six months ended 30th June last, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 30th October 1888, between the hours of 12 noon, and 3 p. m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, to those Shareholders, whose names stood on the Register on the 22nd instant, on production of Share Certificates.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
હાકરશી મુલજી શનશની કું૦.
i. e. THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 29th October 1888.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay, up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 17th day of December, 1888, for the Supply of Fittings and Service Pipes required for Water Works Purposes.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned, on payment of Rs. 5.
3. Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 5,000, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in dash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
S. TOMLINSON, C. E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer, in charge Water Works.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 17th Oct, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. PESTONJEE RUSTOMJEE KANGA has contracted to sell to Mr. KAJEE MAHOMED SEEDICK VULUD, AHMED MEYA POORBEY, all those the several Bhatty, Rabbi and Wurkus fields, lands and ground in the villages of Vehela, Soorai, Dapora, Dhamangaum, Gova and Val, situate at Bhiwandy, near Callian, Zilla Thana, admeasuring in all 180 acres, or thereabouts, together with the buildings, huts, sheds, trees, grass, plants and shrubs thereon with the standing crops.
All persons having any claim to the said property or any part thereof by way of gift, lease, inheritance, mortgage, sale or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Albert Buildings, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same will be considered as being null and void.—Dated this 29th day of October 1888.
JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKER, DINSAW AND KHANGA,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

THE SOINDE & PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS CO., LD.

ધી સીંધ એનડ પંજાબ કોટન પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 17th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY the 13th November 1888, at 3. P. M., to transact the following business, viz:—
1st. To receive and adopt the Report and Audited Balance. Sheet for the year ending 31st August 1888, and to declare a Dividend.
2nd. To appoint a Director in the room of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
3rd. To appoint an auditor for the year 18 8-89 and to fix his remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors.
મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Bombay, 27th October, 1888.
N. B.—The Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from 29th Oct. to 13th Nov. 1888, both days inclusive.

BASEL MISSION INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.
INDIAN 'XMAS CARDS.

THESE Exquisite and Highly-Artistic Cards of Indian Views can now be obtained from Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited, as under:—
1. Landscape on the Peryar River (Travancore); Portrait of an Indian Prince; *Caryota urens* (Sago Tree).
2. Landscape near Masulipatam; Washerman; *Allamanda Aubletii*.
3. Native State-Carriage; *Saccolab um guttal*.
4. Portrait of a Rajpoot; Kappra Wallah; *Cocos nucifera*.
5. Landscape in Masulipatam; *Plumbago rosea* (Rose-colored Leadwort).
6. Portrait of a Hindu-Maharajah (a spiritual leader); *Punica granium* (Pomegranate Tree).
WARDEN & Co., Agents,
Basel Mission Industrial Establishments.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SUNDER PANDURANG,
BOOK SELLER, &c., BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS, 1887 AND 1888.

Robert's Practice of Medicine, 7th Edt., 1888	13	12
Heath's Dictionary of Prac. Surgery, 2 vols. 1887	21	6
Trail's Sexual Physiology and Hygiene; or the Mysteries of Man, fully illustrated	5	4
Woodrow's Gardening in India, fully illustrated	5	0
Elements of Social Science, or Physical, Sexual, and Natural Religion, &c. &c.	1	12
Dymock's Vegetable Materia Medica of W. India	10	0
Hunter's Imperial Gazetteer of India, 14 vols.	40	0
Gross on Impotence, Sterility and allied disorders of the Male Sexual Organs, fully illustrated	5	4
Maclaren's Atlas of Venereal Diseases, fully illustrated from original paintings, &c.	45	0
Do. do. part IV. (Fasciculus, 5 coloured Illustrations)	4	4
Movable Atlas of Human Body; Mechanism of Hearing and Mastication; Voice, Speech and Taste; Mechanism of Vision; Female organs of generation and reproduction, all by means of superposed coloured plates ..... each	5	0
Wood's Illustrated Natural History—Reptiles, Fishes; Molluscs; Birds, Mammalia, 3 vols	27	0
Seaton's Marine Engineering, 6th Edt., 1886, Illustrated	12	0
Robinson's Hydraulic Power and Hydraulic Machinery, fully Illustrated, 1887	17	4
Jamieson's Text book on Steam and Steam Engines, 1888	5	4
Rose's Key to Engines and Engine Running	5	0
Easy Indian Reckoner and Table Book	4	0

Standard Novels and Light Literature by various Popular Authors sold at cheap rates.
SUNDER PANDURANG,
BOOKSELLER, NEAR KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."
THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.
GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.
Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent or publication.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOR SALE, to be seen at Port Trust Workshops, Condemned Engine and Boiler. Tenders for purchase of the same to be sent to Engineer's Storekeeper before noon on 31st inst. The Engineer does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
E. A. COOKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

NOTICE.
LANSDOWNE HOTEL,
QUETTA.
APPLY TO MANAGER.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.
"CRITERION HOTEL"
situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens: General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.
Wm. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DEWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching, the Public are hereby cautioned that if any person lets off or throws any Fireworks on or near any Public Street, road or thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law.
The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.
W. G. GELL,
Actg. Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 26th Oct. 1888.

PHRENOLOGY AND MONEY.

HOW is Phrenology of great financial utility both to Parents and Sons? Because it enables the former to save Hundreds or Thousands of Rupees (according to different cases), and puts the latter into spheres wherein they have the requisite talents and temperaments to attain financial success. For logical proof, Mr. J. Mann's lecture on the subject should be read free of charge at 16, Apollo Road, Fort, where the opinions of eminent professional men in favour of the science may also be seen on application to him or his Secretary. But practical proof—experiment and observation—of the truth of Phrenology should first be obtained at the nominal cost of Re. 1 per head before paying the higher fee. As there are numerous visitors the hours of business are from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.)

NOTICE.

FROM and after 1st November, 1888, a TERMINAL CHARGE OF 6 PIES PER MAUND, will be made upon Goods carried between Two Stations on the Southern Mahratta Railway, and 3 pies per maund upon Goods Booked between a Station on any other Railway and a Station on the Southern Mahratta Railway. The terminal charge is in addition to the mileage rate. The payment of this additional charge to the Southern Mahratta Railway, does not exempt owners of Goods from terminal charges made by other Railways upon Goods sent from or to stations on such Railways, to or from Stations on the Southern Mahratta Railway, nor does it cover cost of Loading or Unloading Goods which are carried at rates under which these services are performed by senders and consignees respectively.
JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 18th October, 1888.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, KEROSINE OIL, COTTON WASTE, AND STATIONERY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 31st October next, for the supply of Indigenous Stores, Kerosine Oil, Cotton Waste and Stationery required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system during the 12 months commencing, 1st January, 1889.
Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Store-keeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 each.
The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.
Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Indigenous Stores and Stationery," and a deposit of Rupees (1,000) one thousand must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.
If Government Paper or other securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favour of the "B. B. and C. I. Railway Company," and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option a further Deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total Deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.
All Stores and Stationery to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Pare or Ajmere.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th October, 1888.

GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.
The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.
Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE.
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.'S
CLEARANCE SALE OF

CLOCKS
TIME-PIECES
GOLD NECKLETS
do. BRACELETS
do. LOCKETS
do. NECKCHAINS,
&c., &c.

PLATED WARE
SILVER CARD CASES
do. CIGARETTE CASES
do. WATCH BOXES
do. STUDS
do. BANGLES,
&c., &c.

And also a large Assortment of Miscellaneous Articles too numerous to mention.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION.
REAL BARGAIN.

TO BE LET.

THE DESIRABLE PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. Favre Leuba & Co., which will be VACANT on or about the 1st of January, 1889.

For terms apply to the undersigned.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

JAPANESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES
FRESH ARRIVAL!!!

COMPRISING BEAD and REED CHICKS made specially to order, of almost all SIZES, SCREENS, Paper, Silk and Satin, a fresh Stock and an Unrivalled and Extensive Collection of JAPANESE PORCELAIN, BRONZE, COPPER, LACQUERED WARE suitable for presentation.

All Articles are marked in plain figures at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES to effect speedy sales and make room for fresh goods.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.
Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.
Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.
Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of Illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies ailed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and HILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber-tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in.; geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 235, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 60.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOKMARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188
Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.
* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1871, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSENE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,690
,, 1875	£998,156
,, 1838	£955,039

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13; and "Lancet," 13 July. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Over wholesale medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, at Maidan, 4-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 28th:—R. Rubattino (s), from Genoa. Yesterday:—H. M. S. Mariner, from Zanzibar; Calder (s), Busreh; Coconada (s), Marmagoa; Hampstead (s), Middlesbrough; and Commilla (s), Karachi.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Bokhara entered the dock on the 28th, and the R. Rubattino and Hampstead yesterday. The s.s. Venetia left the dock on the 28th.

POLO.—The game to-day will be:—Stripes.—Messrs. Barton (capt.), Graham, Nathan, and Capt. Hodgkinson, vs. White.—Capt. Capel-Cure (capt.), Messrs. Cobbold, Prevost, and Lawrence. Play to commence at 4-45 p.m.

REPORTED THEFT.—Rugoonath Rowjee, living in Musjid Bunder Road, has reported to the police the theft, in his absence from Bombay, of sundry gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 290 from his room, sometime during the 24th and 25th instant.

ACCIDENTAL FALL.—Dhondoo Maljee, a labourer, about 40 years of age, while engaged white-washing at Mombadavie on Sunday last, accidentally overbalanced and fell from a sunshade on to the public road, a height of about twenty feet. The man, being seriously injured, was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

BURGLARIES.—The house of Ahmed Meer Ali, in Doctor Street, was broken into on Sunday last, during his absence, and wearing apparel and copper vessels worth Rs. 45, were stolen.—The house of Vithoo Narayen, a farmer, situated in Soopari Bhag Road, was broken into during the day on Sunday last, in his absence, and money to the amount of Rs. 228-4 abstracted from a box.

GAMBLERS.—Mahadoo Govind and four others were yesterday charged by Inspector Wilson, before Mr. P. Ryan, accused No. 1 with keeping a common gaming-house at Goozree Bazaar, on Parell Road, and with being found gaming therein, together with the other five accused. When the police entered the premises the whole of the accused effected their escape by jumping out of a window, leaving a sum of Rs. 122 on the ground. They were subsequently arrested. The whole of the accused were convicted. Accused No. 1, on further admitting a previous conviction, for a similar offence, was fined Rs. 30, and the rest Rs. 10 each.

A GANG OF JUVENILE THIEVES.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Jones charged Narayen Luximon and two other young Hindoos, before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing a gold ear-ring. It appeared that one of the accused very dexterously removed a gold ear-ring of a man who was sleeping on the verandah of his house while the others kept a look-out. In attempting to remove the other the man awoke and arrested the accused. He raised an alarm, and the boys ran away, but were subsequently arrested. In defence they denied the charge and blamed each other. One admitted having been in the Reformatory, and his Worship asked him if he learnt to steal there. His Worship then ordered two of them to be flogged, and sentenced the third to ten days' hard labour.

KILLED BY A RAILWAY ENGINE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshops, Parel, touching the death of Jairam Bhewa, an engine-ligater at the running shed at the Parel Workshops of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, aged 20 years. It appears that Nusserwanjee Dorabjee, a fireman, was on his engine, which was drawn up on the line east of the running shed early on Sunday morning, when engine No. 50 was pushing another engine from the coal shed to the running shed. The driver having whistled, Nusserwanjee's engine moved on, and immediately after the fireman heard something crush under the engine. He shouted to the driver, who stopped the engine, and Nusserwanjee and Mr. Turner, the driver, got down, and saw the body of the deceased with the head crushed. The deceased, it is supposed, being exhausted after working all night, laid himself down between the rails. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.—It is reported that some important documents have found their way out of the Executive Engineer's office at Satara. The Superintending Engineer has proceeded to Satara with the object of getting what information he can as to their mysterious disappearance.—*Deccan Herald.*

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN BHOWNUGGUR.—Our correspondent writes.—The Maharajah Takhatsingjee is undoubtedly the most enterprising potentate in Kattyawar. His Highness is doing everything in his power to improve the aspect of Bhownuggur, and the place as it is, eclipses every State in the province in the way of public buildings. Among the rising edifices, is the Takhatsingjee Hospital, which has but few rivals in India in point of architecture. It is designed by Mr. W. Emerson in purely Hindu style of architecture, and will hold in all fifty-two beds; in case of emergency, however, it will admit double that number of patients. It is being built entirely of stone, the pillars and corbels being in Cutch red sandstone, while the main building is of red trachyte obtained from the neighbouring hills. The style commands the sympathy of the people; and will, when the dome, which rises to over one hundred feet, is completed, have an imposing effect. The building, which will probably be finished in another year, is estimated at a cost of five lakhs. Another important structure is the Samaldass College, designed by Mr. Proctor Sims which will be completed in six months. It is also in the Hindu style, built of grey trachyte, with red sand-stone dressings, the gallery and timber work being richly carved. It has six class-rooms, a lecture hall, laboratory, and library, and will cost about three lakhs. Eight lakhs devoted to the erection of two buildings is clear evidence of the prosperity of the State.—*Ibid.*

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 27th Oct., as compared with the statement of the 20th Oct., 1888:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 20. Rs.	Oct. 27. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	61,00,716	51 48 713
do. at Branches.....	38,38,316	40,23,969
Other Deposits	2,53,46,088	2,46,57,880
Post Bills	11,225	11,016
Cash Credits under	6,85,114	4,63,341
	Rs. 4,88,31,436	4,72,54,755
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other [illegible]		
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt.	20,69,845	19,02 741
Paper Bution and [illegible]	1,06,87,178	1,01,70,400
Loans on Security of	4,500	3,362
Current Accounts, o	2,00,01,878	1,89,19,658
Bills Discounted and	33,922	32,039
Stamps, &c.		
Dead stock		
Amt. applied in red	3,16,223	3,19,203
Bullion	34,000	35,000
Cash Balances with [illegible] ents	2,04,935	3,46,553
Cash and Currency Notes	98,29,092	89,76,043
	Rs. 4,88,31,436	4,72,54,755

HOME REMITTANCES.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

THE weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1888-89...	£14,000,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1888, to 20th October, 1888	£ 6,949,300
Balance to be remitted from 21st Oct., 1888, to 31st March, 1889	£ 7,050,700

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT [illegible]
BOMBAY, 2[illegible]

| Means of observations [illegible] | | |

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DOCTOR PAOLO MERLO has removed from No. 43, Hornby Row, to No. 17, Tamarind Lane, close to the Cathedral.

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For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani.

Catalogues are published.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, October 5, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 29.

SILVER was still worth 43⅛d. per oz. in London on Saturday ; and financial quotations generally, as wired by Reuter, show no change from Friday's. In Wheat there was no further movement ; and from Mincing Lane the only alteration reported is in Coffee which was 1s. per cwt. cheaper for Mid.-Plantation in a quiet market. The week's Import of Linseed in London was 1,000 quarters, against 8,000 quarters imported in the preceding week. Regarding Cotton we have nothing to add to our last report.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes : —

Public Deposits at Head Office...Dec.	Rs.	9,51,904
Do. do. Branches.....Inc.	„	1,85,620
Other Deposits.....Dec.	„	6,88,468
Government Securities.....Dec.	„	19,821
Loans .....Dec.	„	6,66,673
Bills Discounted.....Dec.	„	84,720
Cash with other Banks.....Inc.	„	1,41,623
Cash and Currency Notes .....Dec.	„	8,53,049

It will be seen from the above figures that the Bank's position with regard to general monetary requirements had not altered in the main appreciably since the date of the last statement ; for the falling off shown in private Deposits is more than counterbalanced by a decrease in Loans and Discounts, and it is owing to Government withdrawal that the Bank's Cash Balance shows a diminution of 8½ lakhs since the previous Saturday, bringing it down to some 89¾ lakhs ; while Money outside the Presidency Bank is rather easier than otherwise.

COTTON.—Notwithstanding the unencouraging nature of latest advices from Liverpool and New York, the tone of our market as to arrival business in the new crop has been distinctly stealier to-day, and rates for contracts may be called Re. per candy higher all round ; though beyond a litte "Good" and "Fully Good" Bengals, for January delivery, booked at Rs. 177 and Rs. 187, respectvely, and some "Good" Broach, for March at Rs. 236½, we have not heard of much passing. There have been no sellers of "Good" Bhownuggur for May under Rs. 210½ ; "Good" Julgaum, for March, has been quoted at Rs. 205, and Khangaum, for the same delivery, at Rs. 212-13 per candy. A lot of 80 ales new Hingunghat, of the first pickings just arived, has been sold at Rs. 242. In old Cotton a small lot of Compta sold at Rs. 177, is the only business reported to-day.

Since the Chamber's telegraphic weather and crop reports were issued in the middle of last week, a little rain had fallen at Nagore and Bellary, to the benefit of the crops ; and in the Oomrawuttee, Khangaum, and Dhulia districts of the Oomra circle, as well as at Sholapore and Hubli, a few cents had also been registered. It isstated in the report published to-day, that some early arrivals of Cotton at Oomrawuttee will show back leaf, but no news of an unfavourable complexion reaches us from any other district in that circle, in which picking was general or had commenced. In the greater part of the Bengal Circle also picking was going on, and Cotton was beginning to arrive at the marts ; while in the most backward district of Beawar, the plants were showing bollsrapidly ripening. At Broach the plants were still flourishing, and in flower, and arrivals were expected early ; but throughout the Dhollera circle the drought continued, and no improvement had been possible. At Wadwan the plans were in flower, and slightly damaged by drought ; and at Bhownuggur the flowering of the plats, but of the first sowing only, was advanced.

WHEAT, in the continued absence of demand from exporters, has become dull. A small usiness only has been reported to-day, and the price of Ekdani has given way a half to one anna per cwt., other descriptions being called unchanged at our quotations, say :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-5-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„	5-4-6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„	5-0-0	„
Red Delhi	„	4-9-0	„
Hard Yellow	„	4-10-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	4-9-0	„
Hard Red	„	4-2-0 to Rs. 4-3-0	„

SEEDS also are dull and drooping, enquiry having been on a very limited scale, and we have to report a fall of one anna per cwt. in *Linsed*, and of two annas in *Rapeseed* with a still lower tendency in prices at closing. We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Linseed.....	6	12	0				per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat... Yellow	8	3	0	to 8	3	6	„
Do. Cawnpore Yellow ...	7	12	0				„
Do. do. Red.....	7	2	0				„

The arrivals of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	183 bales.
Wheat.....	26,519 qrs.
Linseed	8,295 „
Rapeseed	6,830 „
Gingelly	3,413 „
Poppyseed	633 „

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. The Kingdom (s) has been fixed under open charter for one port at 26s. 3d. per ton, for December loading ; and the Lycia (s) for late January loading, has been fixed for Antwerp with part cargo, at 25s. per ton. Business has also been done for Dunkirk, for next month's shipment, at 28s. 9d per ton ; and for Hull, January shipment, at 24s. and April-May, at 23s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Saturday's closing rates were quoted at opening this morning ; but with the exception of a few 3 months' sight Credits, placed with the only buyer at 1s. 4 11-16d., there has been very little business passing either way, no enquiry having been experienced for Bank Bills in any position. Calcutta comes steady, and we closed with the same feeling, at the following quotations :—

	Ready.	Forward. per cent.
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4½d.	1s. 4½d. to 15-32d.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 4 15-32d.	1s. 4 15-32d. to 7-16d.
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 19-32d.	1s. 4 9-16d.
Credits do.	1s. 4 11-16d.	to 23-32d. 1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs	1·76¼ to ½	1·76¼

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak during the greater part of the day at a decline of ¼ per cent. in Fours from Saturday's final quotations, 98¾ for Money and Account, and 98 13-16 for November having been the rates, in view of the settlement to-morrow and of the reduction in the Bank of Bombay's cash balance. Towards the close, however, a reaction set in, and the decline of the morning was recovered, the cash rate closing at 99. For 4½ per cent. Paper 103¾ to 104 is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—There has been rather more life in this market than at the close of last week in the principal item of Mill shares ; but in the majority of cases where we make any change in our list it is still in favour of buyers. Mahalakshmi Mill shares have declined Rs. 8, Rs. 520 ; Victoria Manufacturing, Rs. 25, at Rs. 975 ; Imperial, Rs. 20, at Rs. 585 ; and the following Rs. 10 each ; City of Bombay, at Rs. 995 ; Framji Petit, at Rs. 560 ; and Queen, at Rs. 910 ; David are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 515. On the other hand, Alliance are Rs. 10 up, at Rs. 585 ; Ripon have advanced Rs. 10, to Rs. 277½ ; and Southern Mahratta, Rs. 2½ to Rs. 277½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,19
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	600	60	Rs.	41
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 10	84
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	21
Bellary	200	2,000	1,000	Rs. 20	21
Breul's Gawnpore P Co., Ld	0	30	200	Rs. 16	10
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	12	125	Rs. 2	13
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,88	1,850	Rs. 6 0	69
East India Press Co..	0	,00	1,000	Rs. 130	1,15
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld....	400	0 25	...		
Fort Press Co.	150	2,500	8,500	Rs. 1 0	
French Press Co.	900	500	50	Rs.	
Harvey & Babapathy Co., Ld.	450	50			
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450			
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250			
Mercantile Press ...	1,500	125			
Motisati Co.	2,195	400	40		
New Bezar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,200	200	80		
New Indian Press	4,000	125	12	Rs.	
Orient of W. Press ...	800	600	10	Rs.	
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld. (Bellary.)	800	200	600	Rs.	
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs.	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,25
Swadeshi Press Co. ..	200	200	80	Rs.	80
Tellore Press Co. ..	625	1,000	1,000	Rs.	50

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

SCOTT—October 23, at Indore, the wife of F M Scott, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WAUGH—October 23, at Firozepore, Evelyn Eliza, the dearly-beloved wife of Conductor J N Waugh, Ordnance Department.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"OLD HAND."—We cannot insert letters censuring the internal administration of a railway company. The grievances you bring forward can best be dealt with by the Board of Directors.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1888.

MAJOR CHARLES YATE'S volume "Northern Afghanistan," just published by Blackwood and Sons, of Edinborough, is a sequel to Captain A. C. Yate's book, "England and Russia Face to Face in Asia." The two volumes give a good and connected history of the work of the Afghan Boundary Commission, which at one moment seemed destined to precipitate war between the two Powers—a catastrophe which it was its special object to avert, or at least to postpone. With this untoward but by far the most exciting chapter of the labours of the Frontier Commission, it was the fortune of Major Yate to have nothing to tell. For the events preceding and immediately following the Penjdeh affair, which so nearly resulted in a collision between Great Britain and Russia, the reader will turn to his brother's clear and candid book. The first chapter of "Northern Afghanistan" begins in July, 1885, after the wreck of Colonel Ridgeway's camp in the great hurricane of the 16th and 17th June. At that time the question of peace or war still hung in the balance, and it is doing Major Yate no injustice to believe that, like his brother, he was possessed by the hope that the issue would be a great war of the kind which makes ambition virtue. The sojourn of the British Commission in the neighbourhood of Herat during the summer of 1885, furnished opportunities of learning a good deal concerning that famous but much overrated strong place. Major Yate was one of the British officers fortunate enough to be selected to visit Herat and suggest measures for improving the fortifications. The climate of the region in which Herat stands is good ; there being, in the author's opinion, no place in India comparable to it. The Paropamisus hills in the neighbourhood—some of them 6,000 feet above sea level—possess the most perfect climate, clear, dry and cool, unequalled by any of our hill stations. The undulating downs are covered with grass, and can be ridden over in any direction. "'A perfect Sanitarium' some will say, 'for our troops when we govern Herat.'" This was written on 1st July, 1885. The writer has no patience with those who say that the Russians will have Herat. "Not so, I trust. Not content with the admission that Afghanistan is beyond the sphere of Russian influence, we shall soon, I hope, lay down the dictum, that not only is Afghanistan within the sphere of British influence, but that it is an integral portion of the British Indian Empire, and that we mean to maintain that Empire in its integrity."

That was the general sentiment at that most critical moment when Mr. Gladstone had asked the House of Commons for a vote of eleven millions to prepare for war. Our special correspondent at Rawal Pindi wrote about the same time, that the Army in India was straining in the leash, eagerly awaiting the order "Forward, to Herat." While believing that great questions of international policy are best left to the decision of responsible Statesmen and experienced diplomatists, it is impossible not to feel a thrill of patriotic sympathy with the soldier spirit which finds expression in Major Yate's energetic words. But he speaks as a soldier and not as a politician. Of course, no details are given of the suggestions made on the excellent work effected by the British officers detailed to Herat. They met with the greatest civility. The non-Afghan population was anxious for the British to come ; even the Afghan garrison hoped for their aid to resist the expected Russian advance. The most influential religious authority in Herat gave decided discouragement to inconvenient doubts as to whether the merit of a holy war against the Russian infidel might not be diminished by British co-operation. This austere, thin-featured ecclesiastic, Umar Jan Sahibzadah by name, "who had more to do in raising the country against us at the time of Maiwand than any other," strongly advocated the British alliance against the Muscov. The religious feeling of the community underwent a strain when the necessities of the defence and the Amir's orders required the demolition of the Mussala and the Madrassa, the two most splendid buildings of the city. The massive arches of the Madrassa, eighty feet in height, the tall minarets and the great dome covered with beautiful tile-work, all had to disappear. To call Herat a city, is however, in the Major's opinion, a misnomer. The entire number of families was then scarcely two thousand, and of these there was a general migration. The city has shrunk so much from its old limits that the citadel which was formerly in the centre of the town, is now its northern boundary. Major Yate passes in silence over facts which must be borne in mind when estimating the strategic value of Herat. The fortifications are not capable of resisting modern artillery. They are, besides, commanded by neighbouring heights. Herat can be held against a cavalry raid, and for that limited purpose it is advisable to strengthen it ; but it cannot sustain a regular siege by a European force.

The author gives an account of the demarcation of the frontier by the joint British and Russian Commissions in 1886, the negociations in St. Petersburgh in 1887, and the final settlement of the frontier last winter, when the British Commission returned through Russian territory. This latter experience supplies some of the most interesting and suggestive pages in the book. The writer adds some notes on the difference between British and [illegible] military systems in the East, which we have perusal. It is pleasant to find a most cordial [illegible] between the British and [illegible] were brought together in the work of [illegible] It may be [illegible] demarcation at all [illegible] that Afghanistan should [illegible] frontier from the Hurri [illegible] Oxus, so that each party might [illegible] property to act according to circumstances. [illegible] influence exercised by the party opposed to army demarcation made the negociations difficult and precarious. The fact that they were carried through, Major Yate regards as a proof that the Emperor of Russia and his most trusted advisers seek to improve the relations between the two countries. Some Russian officers appear to have the same desire. Even Colonel Alikhanoff manifested great good-will, showing the keenest interest in everything connected with the British Commission and escort. "I am bound to say," writes Major Yate, "that he had nothing but praise to bestow," and he declared that the 11th Bengal Lancers were the finest irregular Cavalry he had ever seen. He was astonished to find that the native officer in command of the escort was a native of Kabul ; Jemadar Mohamed Khan's medals, ranging from Lucknow to China, and thence to Kabul and Kandahar, attracted attention, for they indicated that Afghans are good soldiers in the British service. While returning to Europe through the Trans-Caspian territory, great attention was shown to our officers, who were everywhere entertained with dinners and balls, and invited to visit places of interest. They observed that the Russian Clubs are all open to ladies as well as gentlemen, and that the ball-room and the card-rooms are of greater importance than the dining and refreshment-rooms. Another matter of domestic detail is that Russian officers and officials who serve in Central Asia do not send their children home for education, as is the custom with us in India, but have them educated at good schools which are established and maintained by the Government for its Russian subjects—not as with us for the natives. The Russification of the latter is by no means neglected, and one great means to this end is compulsory military service. At first the newly-annexed populations are not subjected to the conscription, but they are obliged to pay an exemption tax. When this impost is found to be more onerous than four years service in the army, no difficulty is experienced in carrying out the conscription, and things then go on wheels. "At Kizil-Arvat"—which ten years ago was a well-nigh inaccessible spot in the desert—" we found ourselves in a large station with a refreshment-room, Russian ladies walking about the platform, and every sign of Western civilization." As a memento of the form of civilization introduced by Russia into Central Asia, General Annenkoff, in bidding adieu to Major Yate, presented him with photographs of the various places and points of interest on the Trans-Caspian Railway—an appropriate gift, characteristic of the turn of mind of the distinguished Railway General.

JUDGING from the Customs statistics of the nine months ending 30th September last, it is clear that, so far as Bombay is concerned, there is nothing to complain of by way of depression of trade, at any rate in English and Indian yarns. On the contrary, the course of trade in these commodities is most gratifying. It is somewhat remarkable that whilst the total exports of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods is almost the same compared with the aggregate exports during the corresponding period of 1887, the quantity of English twist imported and exported shows a considerable increase. Compared with the nine months of last year, the increase amounts to 8,94,723lbs., which is equivalent to a growth of 40 per cent. The growth, however, is not unintelligible by the light of the imports. The figures recorded for the nine months of the current year are 71,12,944 lbs. against 43,38,228 lbs. during the corresponding period last year. The increase is equivalent to 63 per cent. If we further pursue our analysis of these statistics of the imports of English yarn we find that there was an increase in 30s. mule yarn of 6,21,065, and in 40s. of 7,78,382 lbs. Again the imports of 30s. water twist aggregated 27,38,986 lbs. against 19,55,954 lbs. last year till September. The quantity of 40s. too of the same description increased by 2½ lakhs pounds. To what may these large increases in the imports of finer yarns which do not enter into competition with local yarns be attributed ? How is it that in spite of the prevailing lower rate of exchange the imports in these descriptions of yarns have been so largely stimulated ? The statistics, so far as they go, seem to give further emphasis to the contention of Mr. O'Connor to which we referred the other day. Turning now to the exports of local yarn it is gratifying to observe that there has been an excess of 1,28,00,000 lbs. over the 9 months of 1887. Considering the boom in the market which raised the price from 6½ to nearly 7 5-16 annas per pound within four or five months, these larger exports are not at all astonishing. Whether this progressive rate will be maintained for the next three months is somewhat problematical, especially in view of the fact of the steady fall in prices during the past four or five weeks, and the possibility of a further fall till the Chinese have passed through their customary annual ceremonials. Still an increase of 14 per cent. in one year is a significant growth. It is no uncertain indication of the yarn hunger, if we may so call it, of the celestials for Bombay yarn, and points to the further expansion of the local industry. As we write there is a wail as to the increasing number of mills under construction and about to be constructed in Bombay. But in the teeth of the growing exports, the croakers are the minority, and have little or no cause to set up their cry. The enlightened self-interest of mill-owners will no doubt prompt a policy of greater vigilance and economy. As the margin of profit diminishes—and there is every likelihood of it, judging from the dearness of fuel and the raw staple—the incentive to economy and prudence in the purchase of cotton will be greater. The recent fall of a dollar in value and another dollar in the exchange is another factor of diminishing profits. It would seem the temporary spell or boom in the local yarn trade is passing away. If so the tendency may be towards a slight depression. But how far it may be intensified by more unfavourable accounts of the drought in certain parts of the country it is not easy to estimate at present. Anyhow, it is to be hoped that millowners will work their factories prudently and economically in view of possible diminished dividends during the next twelve months, though all the same the exports may move upwards, as they have steadily done for eight years past.

[illegible] which [illegible] in another [illegible] which we have [illegible] of introducing a [illegible] into the political discussion [illegible] by the native communities [illegible] persuasive influence upon native [illegible] If a conference for the Bombay Presidency is to be organised, we know of no more appropriate agency for organizing it than the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha. The Sabha combines a good many men with some acquaintance with the many problems of administration that press for solution in the Deccan and Konkan ; and it is sufficiently trusted beyond the confines of the Deccan to claim the co-operation of the people of Guzerat in its [illegible] to discuss and set forth the neces[illegible]lations under the Gov[illegible]t Government, it is [illegible] than one occasion gone to the Sabha for an expression of ed native opinion on the questions with it has had to deal, and we do not think that any administration would undervalue the results of a discussion, carried on under its auspices, upon any concrete questions of administration connected with this Presidency. The Sabha, in their invitation to the Conference, indirectly recoguize the force of the arguments which have been put forward in these columns against accepting the National Congress as an adequate expression of the aspiration and necessities of the people of India. There are questions in which the native population of the Bombay Presidency are vitally concerned but to which the Congress will not, because it cannot, pay serious regard. The proposed extension of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act to the Konkan is one of them, and the Sabha propose that this shall be amongst the subjects discussed at Poona. Anything more profitable, especially if taken in connection with the economic condition of the Ratnageri district at the present time, could not be considered by an assembly in any degree representative of the bulk of the population. This is a topic which will give no opportunities to the eloquence which finds so suitable an arena in the Congress Hall, but to men more interested in the well-being of their neighbours than in gaining a platform reputation for themselves, no subject could be more attractive. It would open up, too, certain large questions connected with irrigation in the Konkan which may be commended to some of the delegates for the careful concrete study in which alone the educational value of these quasi-representative organizations can consist. The Konkan, with a rainfall this year of over 73 inches in the Kolaba district, and 86 inches in Ratnagiri, is already suffering from drought ; there is besides chronic distress amongst an increasingly large part of the population of the latter district, and if the Conference can bring together an intelligent representation of the Kunbis of the two districts—not too many Brahmins, if the conveners can possibly avoid it—it is just possible that some much needed light may be thrown upon the cause of so much distress coincident with a rainfall that in other parts of India would be deemed abundant. There will be no room for rhetoric in the discussion, but there will be more than enough room for painstaking and public-spirited men to do a service to their neighbours. We congratulate the Sarvajanik Sabha on their decision, and we believe that the proceedings of the Conference will be watched with no less interest than those of the more ambitious but not necessarily more useful assembly which will meet at Allahabad at the end of December.

SIR HENRY MORLAND, though still much shaken, has so far recovered from his serious accident that he has been able to proceed to Lanowlie on fifteen days' leave, accompanied by Lady Morland.

TELEGRAMS from China and Japan give very gloomy prospects for the Bombay yarn market there. Stocks have accumulated to an unusually large quantity, with drooping rates and anxious sellers. Prices have again receded from half a dollar to one per bale, with limited sales. Advices received by the last mail report losses to shippers who had purchased yarn at high rates two or three months ago.

THE efficiency of the electric search light apparatus, as supplied to British war-vessels, was exemplified on Sunday night in the harbour, when H M's Gunboat Mariner arrived here from the Seychelles. The night was very dark but the vessel was able to steam in to a point opposite the Apollo Bunder, where she made fast to an Admiralty buoy. The flashes thrown out by the apparatus rendered Malabar Hill and the whole coast line distinctly visible from Colaba.

WE are heartily glad to hear, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, that the long series of undetected thefts of arms has apparently been broken at last. On the 24th the Railway Police at Peshawur recovered thirteen Government Martini-Henri Rifles. The arms are said to belong to the West York Regiment at Mooltan, and were, it is supposed, stolen from that Regiment a short time ago. The bale of goods in which they were discovered had been booked from Channu to Peshawar ; and Channu station is only about 50 miles from Mooltan. The Police also arrested the person who came to take delivery of the goods : so that they are very possibly now on the track of an extensive illicit trade in arms across the frontier.

CAPTAIN O. C. RADFORD, 4th Punjab Infantry, who was severely wounded during the action of Kot-kai on the 4th instant, is, the Lahore papers learns, doing very well, in Rawalpindi Hospital. The part which the 4th Punjab Infantry took in the action in which Captain Radford got his wound was an important and arduous one, although—not having the fortune to be in the way of the Fanatics—it received less notice at the time ; although all critics are agreed that the regiment both then before and afterwards, displayed conspicuous activity and gallantry. Before the rest of the force advanced on the position whence the Fanatics charged, the 4th Punjab Infantry had been engaged for the whole of the day almost in clearing the crags on the right of the Column : and it was whilst leading the attack on the position held by enemy in front of Kot-kai and on the right flank of the Column that Captain Radford received his wound, just at the moment that the regiments on the plain had halted and were in action with the Fanatics.

"ADDITIONAL melancholy is lent to Colonel Crookshank's death, so far as his Regiment is concerned," says an up-country paper, "in that he raised the 34th Pioneers and was their first Commanding Officer. For the 34th this Black Mountain Expedition has indeed been costly. In Subadar Major Chattar Singh, Bahadur, they lost their [illegible] and best Native officer—one among [illegible] thousand, and one among the few who rep[illegible] the Indian Army in the presence of the [illegible] years ago. To lose at once two [illegible] blow which an older regiment [illegible] severely : and the 34th is very [illegible]rn, however, good grit in the [illegible] memories of the good and strong [illegible]ost of their own [illegible] could have a lasting [illegible]honours."

DETAILS [illegible]ry committed at Diu [illegible] On the night of the 12th [illegible]ering some 20 persons, armed [illegible] gang of [illegible]words perpetrated a daring robbery in the village of Bracavara, taking with them money and articles to be value of over five thousand rupees. Three houses of Banians were forcibly entered, and the inmates roughly handled, some of them receiving injuries more or less serious. The first thing the robbers did was to disarm six police sepoys and the sergeant in charge of the guard who were doing duty in the village, and locked them up in their chowkey. A few robbers

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUMOURED DESIGNS ON THE CZAR'S LIFE.

TIFLIS, Oct. 28.

It is reported that a Cossacks, having explosives in his possession, has been arrested at Kutais among the crowd which was awaiting the arrival of the Czar.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

THE FRENCH BANK INCIDENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 29.

When the Commissioners took their seat this morning, the President, opening the sixth day's proceedings, said that they thought it essential that the two registered letters which were alleged to have been sent by Mr. Crawford on the 25th and 27th June to the French Bank should be produced, and the clerk from the Bank called to prove the entries in the books.

With reference to this intimation from the Court, Mr. Inverarity then submitted to a form of summons he had drawn up calling upon Government to show cause why they should not, as he had asked, produce for inspection the statements made by the witnesses as well as thedocuments containing the statements of Mr. Bhimbhoy and Mr. Balaji Sathe. The two letters to the French Bank contained, it is supposed, a thousand rupees each. The money thus remitted being Rs. 2,000.

The summons was granted, and made returnable on the 5th proximo.

Mr. Pense was then called, and his examination lasted the whole day. He had come prepared with a comparative table, showing the transfers made in during the time in which Mr. Robertson had held office, and those made during Mr. Crawford's term of office with the object of showing that while the transfers in Mr. Robertson's time were perfectly regular, they were not so during Mr. Crawford's tenure of office. When the Government rule regulating the promotion of mamlatdars was violated, witness had also prepared a tabular statement showing the grade promotions made respectively in the Northern, Southern, and Central Divisions.

Mr. Inverarity objected to the production of these documents as irrelevant, and the objection, so far as the Northern and Southern divisions were concerned, was allowed by the President, who also upheld Mr. Inverarity's objection to another statement prepared by the same witness, showing an extraordinary number of transfers made in Mr. Crawford's time as compared with that of his predecessor. One important point in Mr. Pense's evidence was as to Mr. Crawford's statement that he had received a petition against Sindekar. According to the statement made by the witness a petition was never presented.

In cross-examination Mr. Pense said he had known cases in which bribes were offered to Hanmantrao. He did not consider it to be his duty to tell anyone in authority about the corruption which he was aware of; nay, he had allowed two of the men who he knew had given bribes to stay in his house. Mr. Bhimbhoy had sought information from him, but witness did not even tell him anything about the cases of corruption of which he was cognisant. Mr. Pense admitted having written in March last to Mr. Crawford, saying it was a privilege to serve under him. Further questions were put to witness with the object of showing that mamlatdars who had made statements were restored, and those who had not done so were continued under suspension.

Cross-examination will be resumed to-morrow.

THE AMIR'S VISIT TO TURKESTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 29.

The news of the Amir's intention to visit Balkh is now widely known in Eastern Afghanistan. Rumour credits him with the intention of inspecting Herat as well as of seeing his North-Western Province put in a thorough state of defence.

THE NEW VICEROY.

The party coming out with the Viceroy elect to India consists of the Marchioness Lansdowne, Ladies Evelyn and Beatrice Fitzmaurice, Lady Maud Anson, Captain Streatfield, A.-D.-C.; Lady Florence Streatfield and one child, Captain the Hon'ble C. Harbord, and Lieutenant H. A. Pakenham, A.-D.-C., and Dr. and Mrs. Fenn.

THE PUNJAB NATIVE FORCES.

Major Melliss left Simla on a visit to various Punjab Chiefs to arrange the preliminary steps regarding the re-organisation of portions of their armies. The actual number of men, which each State will put on a footing of efficiency, will be decided at Lahore during the Viceroy's stay there. Thereafter Major Melliss will go to Rajputana, Central India, and Hyderabad to gather further information as to the military value of the forces of those States.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 29.

The *Pioneer's* correspondent telegraphs as follows:—

Durband, 28th Oct.—The Commander-in-Chief, Lady Roberts, and Sir Thomas Baker, attended by their personal staff, arrived here last night from Abbottabad, having ridden in from Haripore, where Sir Thomas Baker met them. They paid a visit to the hospitals immediately after their arrival. General Galbraith met his Excellency two miles from Camp this morning. The Commander-in-Chief, General Baker, and General Galbraith, with Captain Rawlinson and Dr. Taylor, rode to Kunhar after breakfast, where they were joined by General Elles, Colonel Polecarew, and Captain Sherston, and crossed the river to Palosi, where the Commander-in-Chief inspected the regiments and batteries, and complimented them on their good service and excellent behaviour under trying circumstances. The party then recrossed the river, and proceeded to the top of Delari, returning here this evening, having ridden in from Kunhar in one hour and a quarter, which is considered very good going.

His Excellency proceeds to Rawalpindi early to-morrow via Hassan Abdal.

THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

Kunhar, 28th Oct.—A sepoy of the 34th Pioneers at Kungar fell over a precipice last night while going for water, and was killed.

The Hassanzais have so far failed to produce the prisoner required by our terms, but it is expected he will be forthcoming very shortly.

SERIOUS OUTLOOK IN GANJAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 29.

Roving bands of armed men have appeared, causing great disturbance in various parts of Ganjam district. Government have authorised the Collector to make use of the troops available in restoring order. Mr. Garstin sailed for Ganjam to-day, fully empowered to re-open the Rushikulya works and otherwise to provide work for the unemployed. The inhabitants of Aska have held a public meeting calling upon Government for protection and to open relief works. Fifty sepoys of the 5th Madras Infantry from Berhampore arrived at Aska on Saturday. Govindapuram, in the Serugada Zemindary, is the seat of the looters; disaffected Paiks, deprived of their hereditary inam lands by the present Zemindar, have formed themselves into an organised gang, and commenced preaching that looting is lawful. Desperate persons surrounding localities are speedily joining the gang, which already numbers 800. The police are arresting the looters. A hundred and fifty police went to Govindapuram last night. The sub-jail holds 197 prisoners. A safety committee formed of respectable inhabitants is rendering assistance to the Commandant of the 28th Madras Infantry, who reports that a quick marching company of his regiment is in the district adjoining Ganjam. The Collector of Vizagapatam wired to Vizianagram for troops, and a Company started at 6-30 this evening and marched thirty-six miles in 13½ hours.

MR. EARDLEY NORTON.

Mr. Eardley Norton arrives at Madras this evening.

LORD CONNEMARA'S TOUR.

Speaking of Goa H. E. the Governor of Madras expressed his gratitude for the handsome and striking reception accorded, which recalled the ancient friendship of England and Portugal.

COLONEL BULKELEY'S COURT-MARTIAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Oct. 29.

The proceedings in Colonel Bulkeley's Court-martial commenced to-day, General Anderson presiding. Colonel Prideaux, Judge Advocate, Colonel Greig, assisted by Chatterji, pleader, prosecuted. Captain Alexander did not, as intended, defend accused, but Mr. Khory, pleader, appeared. Three charges only were laid: (1.) Fraudulently misapplying Rs. 530, part of Rs. 1,205 paid by the officer commanding the 30th Bombay Infantry; (2.) Rs. 672 out of the same transaction; and (3) being deficient through negligence of Rs. 5,187 belonging to the half-mounted funds. The first witness was Mr. Nowroji Pochaji, who said he was the executor of Mr. Jehangirji Jamsetji, whose books were in his possession. Rs. 533 was placed to Colonel Bulkeley's credit and debited to Colonel Nicholson. This was a private transaction. He had never had any transaction with the regiment. In cross-examination he said he was not present when the entries were made.

The second witness was Pherozsha Minvala, who said he assisted his grandfather Jehangirji in business. The item of Rs. 533 was written by a clerk, since deceased. He could recognize Col. Bulkeley.

The third witness, Col. Nicholson, said he purchased charpoys from the 17th Infantry and paid part by cheque, and the remainder was credited in Jehangirji's books to Col Bulkeley's account and debited to myself. Col. Bulkeley agreed to consider my responsibility was at an end when the Commanding Officer signed the accounts. Cross-examined witness said in suggesting this arrangement I believed there was no fraud. The transaction was alluded to in the official correspondence. It was a custom of my regiment to make advances to officers from private funds. The entries in the cash account must be supported by vouchers. The statement of the charpoys was signed by Lieutenant and Adjutant Kryer for the Commanding Officer and Quartermaster.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Bombay Mails of the 12th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Lombardy (extra) left here for Bombay at noon yesterday.

COLOMBO, Oct. 29.

The Austro-Hugarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Amphitrite, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s 4 5-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	82½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. ,,	71⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106⅛
Bar Silver	43½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 29.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect., Banjoewangi and Port Darwin, one cable right the other still interrupted.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar on Wednesday, the 31st instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Oct. 28.

10 p.m.	83·2

MONDAY, Oct. 29.

6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	86·6
2 p.m.	89·4
4 p.m.	86·2

NOTES FROM MATHERAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, Oct. 29.

We have had an exceptionally pleasant October. Matheran is always delightful during this month, but one's enjoyment is often marred by heavy rain. This year only a few drops of rain have fallen since the beginning of the month. At the same time you must not suppose that the place is dry and dusty. The hill during the monsoon has had the advantage of an average rainfall, and, consequently, the foliage is as fresh and luxuriant, and the earth is as green as it usually is at this time of the year. The views are on most days beautifully distinct, and it is delightful to escape from Bombay, its heat, its mosquitoes, its noise, and its glare, to refresh ourselves with what Wordsworth or some other poet calls the "soft eye-music of slow waving boughs," as we look over the hill slopes of Matheran, clad in verdure, to Prabhul, Funnel Hill, the Cathedral Rocks, or the more distant line of the Ghauts. Charlotte Lake is within a few inches of being full, and is really a fine sheet of water both in itself and its surroundings. The gates of the Bund have been closed since October 2. At first, it filled up rapidly, but as the stream of water that supplies it dwindled away gradually for want of rain, the water climbed the barrier wall less and less every day. Now the stream is so very small that it is doubtful whether it can even fill up the few inches remaining, and flow over the wall. It is a good thing the Bund was closed so early. Last year it was not closed till the 15th. Had it not been closed earlier this year, we should have had a water famine. In the middle of the month we had fine cloudless moonlight nights. On one of these the Consul of the French Republic gave a picnic dinner party at Echo Point. After a sumptuous feast, prudently spread not on the hard ground but on a table surrounded by comfortable seats, the party adjourned to the verge of the precipice where they enjoyed the moonlight scene, and roused the sleeping echoes. The weather has been favourable for picnics, tennis, riding, and all kinds of out-door amusements, and the visitors on the hill seem to be thoroughly enjoying themselves. Not that our paradise is entirely free from pain and sorrow. The trouble of our peace is a panther, who is supposed to have eaten two little dogs belonging to Elphinstone Lodge. The beast has never been seen, but he is known too well by his works. A squeal and a growl are heard somewhere in the jungle, and one poor dog is missing. A man is sent out with another dog to find its lost companion. But sending out a second dog on such an errand is like despatching a messenger to bring back news of Jehu, the son of Nimshi. The other little dog is lost like the first, and now all over the hill the owners of dogs lead an anxious night and cannot sleep for anxiety on account of their faithful canine friends.

NEWS FROM MUSCAT.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Muscat under date the 20th instant, says: "Seyyed Feysal returned here on the 17th instant from the inglorious expedition in which he plunged himself without due calculation. As I said in my last letter, the expedition has proved a complete *fiasco*. Owing to the defection of his troops he was compelled to sue for peace, the terms of which have not yet been officially made known; but sufficient has transpired to give us an idea of the extent of the new burden which the country is to be saddled with. The terms are said to be that Seyyed Feysal was to be allowed to retreat unmolested on his having promised to pay an enhanced rate of pension to Seyyed Ebrahim, and more new pensions to two other members of his family.

The expedition is estimated to have cost more than a lakh of rupees, the amount of which was borrowed, the treasury of the ruler of Muscat not being at the time in a condition to meet the extraordinary expenditure necessary to fit out the expedition.

Misfortunes are said never to come singly. Besides the humiliating defeat Seyyed Feysal has suffered, he has now fallen into the clutches of money-lenders, and it will take a long time before he can get out of them.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It will not have escaped notice that neither for the ward of which Malabar Hill forms part, nor in the Fort, has any European candidate been selected or even proposed as candidates for seats on the new Corporation. If the Europeans are not to be practically effaced in the Municipality next April, they should bestir themselves to insure the presence of at least two or three representatives from the wards. The European residents of Malabar Hill have in the cumulative system a resource of which they should avail themselves by agreeing to support two candidates and giving three votes to one and two to the other. They can hope to return two men, but it might be necessary to plump for one man to insure his return. There is no doubt whatever that if a European candidate received five votes from every European elector his return would be secured. It is possible that two representatives selected so as to secure a fair number of native votes would be returned for the ward of which the large and wealthy district of Malabar Hill forms so influential a part.

The Fort, which is the business centre of the city and owes its existence and its prosperity to European enterprise and initiative, should at least return one European member to the new Corporation. The cumulative vote makes this possible. All that is necessary is that most or all of the votes at the disposal of European firms should be given to the European candidate. As a correspondent as already pointed out the Parsee element knows how to take care of itself in the Fort Ward. The Caucus nominated at the so-called "Ratepayrs' meeting," consisted of thirty-eight Parsees to sixteen Hindoos, and two Europeans, while Mussulmans are conspicuous by their absence. The cumulative system of voting is especially devised to insure to minorities a fair proportionate representation. Those who grasp at too much under this system may lose all. Those who confine their ambition within reasonable limits, and are satisfied with their proper share of seats have the means of making their moderation its own great reward.

It is the more necessary that the European community should take measures to secure itself against Municipal extinction in the not very remote future, seeing that the Government no longer takes that special care in the selection of its own representatives which in the not very remote past gave to the Corporation the benefit of the good sense and practical ability of men like General Hancock, Mr. Grey, Captain Henry, Mr. J. M. Maclean, and Mr. Birkham, and other men of the same stamp.

The Mussulman inhabitants of Bombay would also do well to organise their votes so as to secure an adequate proportion of the ratepayers' seats by a little

Oct. 29. TIMELY VIGILANE.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

A MEETING was held in Viagoria, in the great temple of Rameshwar, on Sunday (21st October), to consider the subjects for discussion at the forthcoming meeting of the Congress, under the auspices of the Hitchintak Sabha. Twenty-four Prathiniidhis from the villages were present, and about 1,500 persons, including Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, and Christians attended the meeting. The chair was occupied by a Mahomedan, Mr. Babasaheb Hakim Rajapurwala, (father-in-law of Mr. Hakim, barrister of Bombay. During the proceedings, which occupied six hours, Messrs. Pandoorang Anji, Vithal Gopal Pandit, and Sabanis, B.A. (head-master of English School), delivered addresses. On the proposition of Mr. Sorabjee Engineer, it was resolved that Mr. Babasaheb Hakim Rajapurwala represent the Mahomedans, and Mr. Pandoorang Apaji, the Hindus, in the Congress. After a vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings terminated.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEVE'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re.1-4

THE BOMBAY CRISIS OF 1803.

(Continued from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.)

No. 2.

DEAR FORBES,—Mr. Duncan has desired me to prepare with your assistance the proper form of notification to the public respecting the Spanish dollar to be issued. I accordingly send that I have drafted requesting you will cut and carve it according to your own more correct views on the subject. The Assay Master has been called upon to suggest what he may deem a proper impression to be put upon the dollars, and I have in consequence left a blank for its insertion.

On the subject of the proposal contained in the 11th para. of your letter of the 15th, Mr. Duncan (as the same time that he wishes to be understood as entirely acquiescing in it, as it now stands) has desired me to ascertain from you whether in pursuance of the like latitude left to the Court of Directors on the occasion of the Northern Loan (at concluding para. of the minute herewith sent, and which I will thank you to return) you would have any objection to insert after the words "nine months' sight," leaving it optional with the Court of Directors to extend the period of payment for three months longer on allowing interest on the amount at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

You shall, in the course of an hour, have an answer from me in acceptance of your proposal on behalf of your own and Bruce's House, and also respecting the dollars. I send your letter of the 15th, as you may have occasion to refer to it, but as I also shall want it pray be so good as to send it back as soon as you can after making (should there be no objection) the addition above pointed out, but this Mr. Duncan does not make a point of considering the agreement as already concluded.—I am, &c., JAS. GRANT.

Saturday Morning.

No. 3.

CHARLES FORBES, Esq.,

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th, bearing the address of the Hon. the Governor.

On consideration of the terms which you have offered in the four clauses of the 11th para. of that letter on behalf of your own firm and that of Messrs. Bruce, Fawcett and Co., the Hon. the Governor-in-Council directs me to signify his sense of the laudable motives that have led you in particular to suggest them, and his ready acceptance of the aid thus rendered, with this qualification that instead of the terms on which it is to be afforded being considered to continue in force till the month of December, Government remain at liberty to declare them no longer in force at any intermediate period.

In reference to the suggestions contained in the last four paragraphs of the same letter, I am directed by the Hon. the Governor to intimate that Government are ready to receive for the purpose of being issued as therein proposed as many Spanish dollars as you can supply at the rate of Rs. 232 per cent.—I am, &c.,

JAS. GRANT,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 24th June, 1883.

No. 4.

THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR,

MY DEAR SIR,—The pressure of demands on us in consequence of our exertions to assist Government (which have been carried on far beyond the bounds of prudence) began to be a little heavy, and what is worse they are likely to increase. Assistance we cannot look for at present, but I hope you will be able to repay as soon a part of what we have lent you, and you know this is understood, for we have given you a great deal more than belongs to us. On reflecting, however, how uncertain life is that what passed upon this subject was between ourselves, and that our credit is at stake, I think it a necessary precaution, and hope you will look on my request in the same light that I should have something under your hand to show that my letter of the 15th June is not to be considered as binding as to lock up in Government securities all the funds which ourselves and Bruce, Fawcett and Co. have paid you or may hereafter pay you under our agreement, but only such part thereof as we can conveniently avail ourselves of, and that we shall be at liberty to call upon Government when we have occasion so to do for assistance in cash or otherwise in which we shall, of course, study their convenience as much as possible.—Yours, &c.,

31st October, 1803. CHARLES FORBES,

No. 5.

C. FORBES, Esq.,

MY DEAR SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 31st ult., I have no hesitation in assuring you that considering the extensive assistance that your firm and that of Bruce, Fawcett and Co. have given to the Hon'ble Company's treasury during the last five or six months, and will, I have no doubt, continue as far as your respective means may admit, as long as the extraordinary pressure of demands may continue and the expected relief from Bengal be deferred, your letter of the 15th June ought to have no other construction put on it than as expressed and understood by the one from you which I have now the pleasure to acknowledge.—I am, &c.,

Nov. 2. J. DUNCAN.

No. 6.

THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR,

MY DEAR SIR,—I have just read the enclosed note from Mr. Travers, and what to say in answer to it I know not with every inclination to assist Government in their present difficulties, I really have it not in my power. The shroffs have not paid a rupee into the treasury for some time past, and it is with difficulty they allow a few small drafts to be passed on them occasionally in favour of Poonah Bill holders who are now several lacs in arrears. There is, however, a very good reason for their backwardness in parting with their cash. The horse contractor, whose petition you referred to me some days ago, has just applied to me for some bills on Calcutta at the regulated Exchange of Bombay Rs. 101 per cent. S. for the purpose of making them over (as he reluctantly acknowledged) to Thakoordas at 96 per cent., and as a proof of the reality of this arrangement he made me an offer of the same kind on a premium of 3 per cent., to take his demand on Government, and give him cash for them which I, of course, declined. I also recommended his waiting a day or two, and that I would endeavour to do something for him. Under all these circumstances, and the demands of the treasury being now upwards of six lacs in arrears, I am induced to make you the following proposals as a last resource, and I am sorry to say it is the last assistance I may have in my power to offer for some time. We have reserved about two lacs of rupees in gold and silver bullion imported per Sarah and Asia from China for the purchase of remittances to the northward to buy our cotton with, for Surat bills now bear the enormous premium of 10 per cent., and will soon be up at 12. I am loath to part with these funds on any terms, for fear of our being put to inconvenience by unforeseen events, but if you will engage to repay me the amount on the arrival of the Essex and Arne (by those ships I understood a considerable supply is expected by Government from England), I will let you have the bullion alluded to, crediting our account for the same under the terms of our agreement with Government of the 15th June last. It must, however, be expressly understood that if these ships arrive we are to be paid in dollars which is the description of specie they will bring, for that is the only coin which will answer to the northward, and this makes me the more unwilling to part with our bullion (which will pass everywhere) for fear of a disappointment which might be attended with heavy loss and inconvenience to us. The bullion is in gold and silver, and the former will answer very well at the Mint, and the latter, though too high priced in the market at present to be coined without loss (as every description of silver specie now is), may nevertheless be immediately realised by sale in the bazaar, and if more agreeable to you, I will sell it and pay the amount into the treasury in the current coin of that place, considering it however as understood that we are to be allowed the usual interest from this date. The gold is, of course, to be reckoned at a fair market price, being all I wish for, and I have no objection to allow its value to be ascertained accordingly by the Mint and Assay Masters.

This is the only mode I know of by which Mr. Travers can be kept [illegible] on at the Treasury, and I am afraid it is only putting off the evil day a little longer, for the demands on it become so numerous, heavy and pressing, that nothing but the speedy arrival of the ships in question or the long looked-for assistance from Bengal can give effectual relief. You will see by Mr. Travers' note that he requires Rs. 35,000 tomorrow to pay interest due on 8 per cent. notes independently of all other demands, and his cash balance is only Rs. 2,000. It is also to be recollected that on the 1st January next half a year's interest will become due on paper of the same description issued in January last to the amount of 48 lakhs of rupees.—Yours, &c.,

CHARLES FORBES.

19th December, 1803.

The loan does little or no good, only about 4 lakhs subscribed—all in Treasury Bills.

No. 7.

C. FORBES, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am sensible that our Treasury must long ago have stood still, and our credit being in sundry instances exposed but for your constant and cordial attention to keep us going and by occasional aids to which your application have also contributed from the House of Bruce and Co.

On the whole I accept of your offer, and request you will send cash in part thereof for the payments to-morrow, and for those that will fall due on the 1st January.

I shall also record your note and its impressive enclosure together with this answer on our secret records for the information of our superiors.—I am, &c.,

J. DUNCAN.

19th December, 1803.

No. 8.

CHARLES FORBES, Esq.,

SIR,—The Governor-in-Council adverting to your letter of the 15th June, 1803, and considering that from the late favourable change resulting from the peace with the Mahratta Chiefs, the demands on their Treasury will be diminished, whilst from the same cause and from the commercial intercourse with the interior (now so long interrupted) being thence renewed the calls for Bills on the Bengal Treasuries may be expected to increase, it has thereon been determined to annul the stipulation which is comprised in the 3rd article of the 11th paragraph of that letter, by which it is provided that your firm and that of Bruce, Fawcett and Co. shall be furnished with Bengal Bills to be brought to account at our exchange of 3 per cent. under what you may negotiate them. Henceforth you will receive such Bills at the current exchange of the day as previous to that stipulation.

With the exception of the article in question Government are desirous that your firm and that of Bruce, Fawcett and Co. should, for the present, continue your pecuniary aid, it remaining, however, optional with Government wholly to annul the agreement as soon as circumstances may admit of their dispensing with this assistance, since originally the arrangement on which it is founded was not meant to operate subsequently to 31st December, but has therefore been extended by mutual understanding in view to the public necessities.—I have, &c.,

JAS. GRANT.
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 9th February, 1804.

Secret Department.

JOHN FELL, Esq., Accountant-General.

SIR,—In transmitting to you the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Charles Forbes, under date 15th ultimo, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to apprize you that the terms offered in the eleventh para. thereof on behalf of his own firm and that of Bruce, Fawcett and Co. were under that date accepted, and Mr. Forbes at the same time advised that Government would receive as many dollars as he could procure at the rate indicated in the concluding part of his letter, *viz.*, Rs. 232 per cent. for the purpose therein suggested.—I have, &c.,

JAS. GRANT.
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 3rd July, 1803.

TRAMWAY FARES AT BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bombay Tramway Company have, I need scarcely say, done good service to the people of Bombay. Now that the town of Bombay has several tram lines running through all the main roads, the people enjoy the benefit of travelling from any one point of the tramway to any other at very moderate rates. But I would here suggest, in the interests of the company and the public at large, that the fare from the Municipal Office to the Victoria Railway Terminus Station be reduced to half an anna per trip. The same fare is at present charged from the said Railway Station to the Crawford Market; but the passengers, I believe, are few and far between. On the other hand, there are many who walk their way out, up and down from the Railway Station to the Fort, and should my suggestion be acted on, I daresay the object of the company in having the half-anna tickets at all would be equally met. Even if the rate in the former case be abolished, as most of the people who go to the Crawford Market either start from the Municipal Office or the Elphinstone Circle, the Municipal line would undoubtedly recoup the loss. The introduction of another half-anna-fare would be a great boon to the numberless daily passengers of the G. I. P. Railway, and would certainly be a profit to the Tramway Company. I am sure the Tramway authorities will not fail to give this important suggestion at least a trial.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 29. AHMED.

PROPOSED BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

THE following circular, which relates to a Provincial Congress which is proposed to be held in Poona next month, has been issued by the Sarvajanik Sabha:—

Sir,—As the time for holding the fourth National Congress is now approaching near, the work of selecting the delegates and fixing the subjects for discussion must engage at once the attention of the leaders of the movement in the different districts of this Presidency, steps are being taken by the Sabha to send its agents to the several districts to enlighten public opinion by the distribution of Congress literature, and by public addresses on these matters. The managing Committee of the Sabha think that it will be very necessary to bring together in a Provincial Conference the representatives of the leading towns and districts of this Presidency to discuss certain points, and lay down common lines of action. We have to settle the draft rules which were proposed for adoption at the last year's Congress, and which will be taken up for final settlement at this year's congress. We have to settle the method and procedure in respect of the election of delegates. We have also to fix the subjects for discussion at the Congress. Instead of leaving the word to be done piece-meal, it is felt to be of great consequence to bring together the leading spirits from different districts and settle a common line of action on all these points. This work will be facilitated by the holding of a Provincial Conference. Provincial Conferences have also been strongly advocated in some well informed quarters for the discussion of a certain class of subjects which relate to local grievances and wants, and cannot on the account be properly considered at the National Congress. Provincial Conferences are being held in Calcutta and Madras, and it is desirable that Bombay should move in the matter and follow their example. The proposed Provincial Conference will be turned to account for the discussion of the subjects noted above, as also provincial matters which have a general interest for the people of this Presidency, but which do not similarly concern the people of other Provinces. There are such subjects as the proposed extension of the Relief Act, the Forest Commissions' Report, and the complaints about the Abkari administration which we might take up at this Conference with advantage. The attraction of the Exhibition in this city will draw many friends from the mofussil in the Dewali Holidays to Poona, we request accordingly that you will make it convenient to come to Poona on the 2nd of November to meet friends from other parts and join in the discussion of the matters sketched above.

An early reply will oblige.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, jumpers, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madan & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

SANITATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE Government of Bombay have issued the following resolution on the report of the Sanitary Commissioner for 1887:—

Resolution.—Once more the Governor in Council has to express satisfaction with the steady increase reported in registration of births, of which 623,193 or more by 46,640 than in the previous year were recorded in the year under review. The improvement extended all registration districts except Gujarat, and was specially striking in the southern district, the results reported from which are decidedly good. The urban was as usual, smaller than the rural birth-rate in almost all districts, those rates for the whole presidency being respectively 27·94 and 39·61 per mille of population; and though in the few towns singled out by Mr. Hewlett for favourable mention in his 16th paragraph due attention was paid to the registration of births, the rates recorded in towns generally continued to be very untrustworthy, and in several cases, amongst which those of Thana and Kalyan are again the most conspicuous, are justly termed "absolutely valueless." The Governor in Council is not prepared to adopt Mr. Hewlett's suggestion that the establishment necessary to obtain proper registration should be quartered on the backward Municipalities at their expense, but the Collectors of the districts in which are situated the towns mentioned in paragraph 13 of this report as having registered a birth-rate of less than 30 per mille of population should be asked to report, through the Commissioner of the Division, what special measures they can suggest for improving the present unsatisfactory state of things. Government regret to notice that practically no improvement is reported in the registration of births in Bombay City.

2. The number of registered deaths considerably exceeded that of the previous year, being 455,261 as compared with 381,185 or 27·37 per mille as compared with 23·17 and there is no apparent reason for doubting the correctness of Mr. Hewlett's inference that 1887 was a more unhealthy year than 1886. The increase extended to all registration districts except Sind, for which the registered rates were too low in all Collectorates to justify their being considered as in any respect trustworthy. In the general rural death-rate there was a considerable increase. The Sanitary Commissioner's estimate of the general urban death-rate as 18·33 per mille is evidently incorrect.

3. The causes of deaths contrasted with those of the previous year shows that the most striking feature in the history of the year under review was the increase of both cholera and small-pox, which diseases were almost entirely absent in 1886. The former, though widely distributed, was not severe except in the Deccan, from some of the Collectorates, whereof especially Satara and Sholapur, a very high death-rate is reported. In Bombay City the deaths registered from cholera (232) were far more numerous than in the previous year when only 17 were reported, but considerably fewer than in any of the three previous years. In his general remarks on cholera the Sanitary Commissioner has somewhat unnecessarily re-opened the question of the supply of cholera medicine, regarding which, if he believed himself able to adduce any new facts or arguments, he should have submitted a separate report. Small-pox was prevalent, chiefly in Khandesh, where 2,678 deaths out of the total of 3,753 took place.

4. The Sanitary Commissioner reports an increase in both primary vaccinations and revaccinations, which were respectively 879,755 and 49,790 as compared with 855,072 and 47,938 in the previous year; but the inspection of the work of vaccinators was unfortunately less complete than in the previous year owing to the transfer of two Deputy Sanitary Commissioners to Burma.

5. As regards Section VIII (Sanitary Works—Military) the Sanitary Commissioner should be asked to explain what works exactly are referred to in the table appended to paragraph 134. It would seem in the case of Bombay, at all events, that the figures in that table relate for the most part either to military works which were not sanitary or to sanitary works which were not military; and if so some explanation should have been given of their insertion. Both this section and the following one (IX. Sanitary Works—Civil) contain as usual a quantity of detailed information useful mainly for purposes of reference; but it seems to the Governor in Council that such information might with advantage be classified methodically and given in an appendix, the body of the report being reserved for any remarks of a critical or explantory nature that may seem necessary, together with a brief account of any schemes or schemes which may be said to form a salient feature in the sanitary history of the year.

6. The information supplied by the Sanitary Commissioner from the report of the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay is generally satisfactory. Government cannot admit that the sanitary condition of the foreshore, in view of the general health of the population of Bombay City, is as defective as Mr. Hewlett's remarks would imply, and the last sentence of Section 171 is wholly unjustifiable. That the late Sanitary Commissioner's zeal induced him to take an equally gloomy view of various other matters is shown in the latter paragraphs of the present report. As regards Mr. Hewlett's remarks on the new Bill of Health, the Sanitary Commissioner should be informed that such criticism is evidently out of place in an administration report.

7. His Excellency the Governor in Council thinks it much to be regretted that Mr. Hewlett, whose enthusiasm in the cause of sanitation is well known, should have introduced personal and controversial matter in an official document disregarding the distinct instructions given by Government in their Resolution, reviewing his previous Administration Report that such matter should be avoided. With the exception of the few paragraphs commenting on the report of the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay almost the whole of the last section—171 paragraphs in length—of Mr. Hewlett's report is either entirely irrelevant or is improper in tone. Of the first kind is the account of Mr. Hewlett's visits to a Deccan village and a Gujarat town, which would be an interesting contribution to a Sanitary Magazine, and of the second are Mr. Hewlett's remarks on the Public Works Department. Government regret that Mr. Hewlett should have made an opportunity for what they are confident is an unjustifiable attack on the officers of the Public Works Department as a body. The accusation in the latter part of paragraph 173 is, it is believed, absolutely unfounded, and further, in the most recent instance of sanitary defects in designs, the sanitary authorities (Colonel Ducat and Mr. Hewlett) are themselves to a great extent responsible. The instance referred to is that dealt with in paragraphs 176—179 of the report. The nuisance, so far as it is attributable to the unventilated condition of the municipal sewer, was mainly caused by those officers having in consultation drawn up, approved and recommended a project for house connections without first ascertaining that the sewer itself was properly ventilated, and they are also responsible for defects in detail, such as those referred to in paragraphs 177 and 178. Mr. Hewlett was reminded in the Resolution on his Annual Report for 1886 that Government were acquainted with his views on Village Sanitary Legislation and prepared to legislate on practical lines. He should therefore have abstained from reiterating opinions with which Government were familiar on a subject which is of an intricate administrative nature, and which has for some time engaged the earnest attention of Government.

FAMINE-STRICKEN POOR.

SOME seventy persons from the famine districts in Kattyawar have been going about begging in Bhuleshwar. They state that they are living on the Worlee and Byculla Flats. The ferry steamers and native crafts that arrive in this harbour are boarded by special policemen deputed for the purpose of ascertaining the number of famine-stricken poor that have arrived by them. Two native policemen, who are able to write Mahrathi, have been deputed for this duty by Mr. Gell, the acting Commissioner of Police, and they are to be assisted by the Water Police patrol boats. The railway stations and other inlets into this city are also being watched for the same purpose. Up to yesterday no fresh arrivals had been reported.

THE state of Vera Cruz is suggested as a capital place in which British trade might be furthered. The most necessary points required to make the trade at all successful are that the representatives must be fully conversant with their trade, and must have a good and fluent knowledge of Spanish. Many profitable articles of import, amongst which may be mentioned wood and iron houses, are admitted into the country duty free, as by reason of the dearth of skilled labour only the rich people can afford to build decent houses. Toilet soaps—the importation of which into China, it may be remarked, has increased some 20 per cent. during the past year—also could be manufactured there with every chance of a very good trade, for there is an abundant supply of the raw material and the duty on the imported soap is very high. The final system of Mexico would prevent the duty being withdrawn on the imported soaps.

THE STUDY OF FRENCH IN BOMBAY.

We are indebted to the *Indian Spectator* for the following translation of a passage in Professor James Darmesteter's "Lettres Sur L'Inde," in which an account is given of an interesting literary movement in Bombay :—

By a happy chance I arrive just in time to *assist* at a French *fete*, the most unexpected of all, and all the more precious as French initiative had no hand in it, and the genius of France had everything to do with it. It was the day fixed for the opening of the Cercle Littéraire founded by Parsi students for the study of French language and literature. The story is worth the trouble of telling.

Three years ago two young Parsi ladies, Meherbai and Ratanbai, daughters of Mr. Solicitor Ardeshir, presented themselves for a University examination, praying that they might be examined in French. The prayer was refused, and they were told to pass in any one of the six classical languages, Latin, Greek, Sanscrit, Arabic, Hebrew or Persian. The father memoralised the Senate of the University for admitting French as a seventh classical language. The memorial was rejected. A fresh petition was sent in, supported by an active movement of opinion among the Parsis and defended with energy by a Spanish gentleman, Signor Pedraza, the real author of the French movement.

Signor Pedraza had taught French to a large number of Parsi students. A sort of grateful curiosity pushed the Parsis to this study; they knew that it was a Frenchman, Anquetil Du Perron, who had made known their sacred books to Europe, and that another Frenchman, Eugene Bournouf, had deciphered them. They found an enthusiastic teacher in Signor Pedraza. A solitary Spaniard in India Signor Pedraza, seeing that he could do nothing for the language and glory of his country, raised himself to a higher form of patriotism, the Latin patriotism. French, by the superiority of its literature, as also by its practical utility, was the only representative which Latin tradition could in India put in opposition to Saxon tradition, and he brought to bear on it all the ardour and all the energy of his Spanish patriotism. He was compensated beyond all expectations.

The opposition in the heart of the Senate was very sharp; the partisans of classical studies said that the introduction of French would be a death-blow to Latin. They were told that a dead was being supplanted by a living language, that French represented a school of literary taste as perfect as Latin could be, and that it would fulfil its object better than Latin, for the study of French, a language of practical use, would be real and earnest, while that of Latin was and would ever be but a farce in India. The Mahratta representative said that the moment there was a talk of introducing a living language in the curriculum of studies, he would urge the right of Marathi: who had ever heard of a French literature? !!! A Reverend gentleman said that if it was necessary to supplant Latin, German, a synthetic language, would answer better French, and analytical one. I must say here that the Reverend Father is a German Jesuit. The conservative press asked if it was necessary to spread the study of a literature represented by Zola and the immoral school, unfortunately the only school that the foreign press seems to know and understand. All these arguments failed and French carried the day easily.

At the same time the Parsee students of French were establishing a centre for the study of French the Cercle Literaire.

There is a French library already rich in books, and monthly conferences are held there in French. The library is called a Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit, after the name of the Rothschild of Bombay who gave five thousand rupee towards the initial expenses, and who does not tire of giving. Dinshaw Petit, now Sir Dinshaw Petit, does not speak a word of French, but he loves it by tradition, and is proud of his French surname Petit which his grandfather received in Surat from French sailors with whom he was connected as a broker. At the opening ceremony held under the presidency of our consul, M. Follet, since deceased, all the speeches were in French. I notice here one by a young Parsi, M. Kabraji, for its charming *gaucherie*.

"Nous sommes d' humbles etudiants qui voulons apprendre autant qu'on peut apprendre dans la vie."

BOMBAY COUNTRY-BREDS.

After reading "Joona's" article in *Hayes' Sporting News* of October 5, two queries, a correspondent of that paper writes, naturally arise to the reader, *viz.* :—

(*a*) Have the handsome stakes given by the Princes and Nobles of Kathiawar caused any improvement in the Bombay Country-breds?

(*b*) Does Country-bred Racing in the Bombay Presidency meet with the support it deserves?

As regards the first question, we must study the present country-breds running, and compare them with those who faced the starter in 1886. The greatest opponent of country-bred racing would hardly venture to say, that those who weighed out for the first race in 1886 could have held their own with those stripped, this year, at Poona.

As the Indian racing community is so wedded to the time test, let the reader compare the times of the Poona meeting in 1886 with those of 1888.

In 1886, "Columbine," 8 st., won the Mourvee Purse, 4 furlongs, in 54 secs,; this year Mavis 9 st. 4 lb., won in the same time on sufferance from her stable companion "Detective," 9 st. 7 lb., who, most probably, could have got home in 53 secs. So here we have a decided improvement of 18 lb.; all the animals,it must be remembered, were 3 year-olds Again, in the Edur Purse of 1887, "Columbine," 9 st. 4 lbs., beat "Dolly" 7 st. 12 lb., 6 furlongs, in 1 min. 28 secs.; this year "Bulrush," 8 st. 4 lb., put down "Detective" [who was probably the best of Mr. Melton's stable] carrying 9 st. 4 lb. in 1 min. 24½ secs.: here is an improvement of 3½ secs. in ¾ of a mile. In 1887 "Columbine," then aged 4 years, won the Bhownugger Purse, 6 furlongs, with 9 st. 5 lb. up in 1 min. 30 secs., at the same meeting "Isabel," 3 years, 8 st. 7lb., lowered the colours of "Princess," 9 st. 10 lbs. in 1min.25 secs; a performance that speaks for itself, when the relative ages of the animals are taken into consideration. Now, for an instant, compare the weights. Last Autumn at the Mhow Meeting "Princess," 8 st. 10 lb., "Isabel," 8 st 12 lb., both 3 year olds, gave a good 10 lb. beating to "Columbine," 4 years, 9 st. over a straight 6 furlong course. Here, again, is an improvement of 18 and 20 lb. of the young stock over the pick of the previous year.

In the Kutch Purse (Handicap) 6 furlongs at the last Poona Meeting, the Handicappers allotted "Princess," 4 years, who has won many time, the "Steadier" of 10 st. 7 lb.; but on "Detective," 3 years, who had never been bracketed, the impost of 9 st. 4 lb. was placed, which is 3 lb. for maiden allowance: this must be taken as an official acknowledgment of the yearly progressive movement of the despised Bombay Country-bred.

The writer of this article has had the advantage of seeing Mr. Melton's trial book, and it may be stated, without divulging any stable secrets, that his 3 year olds now in work are, at the lowest possible estimation, 14 lb. or 16 lb. in advance of those in 1886. If such an improvement can be brought about in two years, it may be confidently surmised that there will be a marked superiority in the blood stock of 1890; as in that season will be seen the produce of the imported sires and dams,

It was not till 1886 that the Princes of Kathiawar imported their dams; so perhaps the year 1891 will in reality be the test year, as to whether or not Bombay can produce a country-bred worthy to throw down the gauntlet to the blood stock from Kurnaul and Tirhoot.

Now for the other question: Does the Bombay Country-bred Racing meet with the support it deserves? Unfortunately it does not; both owners and officials being at fault. Without hurting any one's feelings, it must be pointed out, that the old school of racing men in the western presidency are to a man devoted to the Arab. One has only to look at any prospectus issued, to see that not one word is mentioned about a waler. Forinstance, take Poona, which is our head centre of racing. Of 30 races advertised in the late prospectus, only 2 of these were given as selling races to that *bete noire*, the waler.

Racing now, and racing 15 years ago, are quite two different games. To prove this, look at the old gentlemen who race now, and who at most meetings take a back seat; while the younger man's horse gets home much to the astonishment of the old G. Yet years ago, they won race after race, and were the heroes of the day. If Stewards wish to pose as Admiral Rouses or Lord Durhams, they must study racing in all its branches, together with the wishes of breeders and owners, instead of complacently admiring, with a bit of ribbon in their button hole, their names in the prospectus. When an owner sees a couple of stewards assisting the Judge in his box, he is apt to become a *little* nervous, and long for the time when a young Clarke will be old enough to leave Newmarket for India. (Query for you, Mr. Editor, supposing the judge cannot agree with his two *confreres*, as to which horse passed the post first: how would the race be decided if his decision be not upheld; would bets hold good if he had not the power to place the horses?)

Who are the owners who support the Country-bred Racing? They can beiscounted on the fingers—Mr. Farmer, a Parsi gentleman, with a big stable; Mr. Locke, Mr. Melton, Dr. Bull, Mr. Holland, and, lastly, Mr. C. N. C; these are the owners who realise the advantage of going for these big stakes.

In what way do the officials discourage the Bombay Country-bred.

Firstly.—By offering so much added money, provided there were *eight* starters. Now look at the Poona Card—six days' racing with 39 races, in 15 were there 8 starters? If out of 200 Arabs in training, 8 could not be obtained for each race, how is it to be expected 8 indigenous horses could be found.

Secondly.—A local rule provided that all winners must be handicapped at Rs. 75 for each win, in the Winner's Handicap, 1½ miles. Now no Country-bred Race was over a mile, most at 6 and 4 furlongs: the latter being confined to 2 and 3 year-olds: so had a 2 year-old won, he would have been handicapped for a race of 1½ mile!!!

Yet the Poona Meetings scored heavily over these races, without disgorging one anna—first an owner's fee of Rs. 50 to the fund, then Rs. 10 for using the course, and, supposing he should win a race, he has to. hand Rs. 45 also to the fund, as well as Rs. 10 for stabling and his poor little 3 year-old, who is supposed not to be worth his keep by some officials, is handicapped for 1½ mile at 8 st. 4 lb.; whilst some grand old Arab heads the list at 9st. 7lb.!!! Exception may be taken to the weights allotted in the various country-bred races: why put 9 st. 7 lbs. on a 3 year-old? It is admitted by all trainers that a horse born and bred in this country is a year behind his age. The heavier the weight, the more likelihood of breaking him down: no owner would run a 3-year old Arab with 9 st. 7 lb. up, and yet the Arab is much more matured than the country-bred. It is a pity not to encourage the country-bred, show him fair play, nothing more, and in 10 years' time, the Arab and country-bred racing, except in the pony class, will be quite distinct. Another argument in favour of reducing the weight, is that the opponents to this class of racing often remark "what is the use of them, they can only go in Arab time." This is correct; because they are crushed; but put 7 st. 7 lb. or 8 st. on these youngsters, and see if they cannot move; but don't break them down by making them carry a stone of dead lead, as was witnessed this last September.

Now what encouragement do the breeders receive? It is this: all produce of imported dams and sires are penalised, 7 lbs. for sire and 7 lbs. for dam. Naturally an owner argues: "if I buy a youngster by an Arab out of country-bred dam, I get 14 lbs. the pull in weights." Now there are very few 2-year-olds who can give away a stone to another of that age; so the breeder who speculates in blood mares can get no more for his stock than the ordinary agriculturists with a half-breed dam. Reduce the penalties by encouraging breeders to import the best blood procurable; then the public will rush for the best blood stock and the breeder getting a good price, is enabled to increase his Stud, and so, year by year, better and better blood will be found into the open market.

THE MODERN BATTLESHIP.

The Benbow, one of the largest and newest vessels in the Navy, and, so far at least as offensive strength is concerned, the most powerful battleship afloat, left Portsmouth recently to reinforce the Mediterranean Fleet, and now she has joined the Duke of Edinburgh's command, we have "up the Straits" the very respectable force of seven first-class and one second-class battleships, one armoured torpedo-ram, seven cruisers and sloops, three gunboats, and a despatch vessel. A contemporary goes into details upon this point and says:—

We have had a larger fleet in the Mediterranean, but never a more formidable one. The total tonnage displacement of the battleships is 76,240, or, on an average, considerably over 9,000 tons a piece; and the heavy armament of the fleet includes two 111-ton, four 44-ton, eight 38-ton, six 25-ton, twenty-two 18-ton, four 12-ton, and twenty-two 5-ton guns, besides smaller weapons over 160 in number. The force developed by the discharge of a single 111-ton gun is sufficient to raise a weight of ten thousand tons to a height of about six fe t, or, in other words, to raise a weight of one ton to a height of considerably over ten miles; and the simultaneous discharge of all the heavy guns in the reinforced Mediterranean Fleet would develop a force sufficient to raise one ton very nearly one hundred miles high, or to lift the whole fleet, guns and all, more than two feet into the air. It is hard, indeed, to realise the stupendous power of modern ordnance. Even the 5-ton gun can penetrate a solid foot of wrought iron when it is charged with 42lb. of powder and a 100lb. projectile. As for the monster projectile of the 111-ton gun, it weighs 1, 800lb., or about nine-elevenths of a ton; and when propelled by the full charge of 850lb. of powder it can tear its way through a whole yard of iron armour. The gun which throws it is 43ft. 8in. long, and the projectile itself is over 4l inches long and nearly 1ft. 5in. in diameter. Put into a pair of scales against a dozen well-grown men, it would easily outweigh them; stood on end, it is as high as a healthy child of five years; measured with a tape, it is as big round as the chest of an athlete. Yet this immensemass of teel can be hurled by one of the Benbow's guns a distance of more than ten miles. There is no armour, in our fleet or in any other, that could offer serious resistance to one of these projectiles if it were discharged within short range, and if it struck at right angles to the surface of the plate. The thickest armour in the Mediterranean squadron is only eighteen inches thick—a mere trifle to the 1,800lb. shell. The most substantial ship's armour afloat is only 24 inches thick. Even that could be pierced, in favourable circumstances, at a distance of a couple of miles.

ARMOUR-PLATE.

Naval constructors have, in fact, long since ceased to attempt to stop heavy shot by means of armour placed at right angles to the line of fire. They recognise that it is hopeless. They trust, instead, to the probability of no shot striking exactly at right angles to the surface of their plate; and the utmost that they strive to do is to provide a ship with armour strong enough to stand a glancing shot. So thoroughly, indeed, have our own constructors become convinced of the superiority of guns over armour that they no longer put any armour at all on the greater part of the side of a modern battleship. They armour the decks, and the central and most important portion of the vessel, but they leave the ends totally unprotected; and it is twelve years since they have even tried to armour the whole length of a ship at her water-line. The French, on the other hand, seem to think that armour, if it be comparatively thin, is better than no armour; and, especially since the invention of melinite, their constructors have sought to give every battleship a complete belt, so as to protect her, to some extent at least, between wind and water. Bearing in mind that the explosion, in close proximity to a ship's unarmoured side, of a large shell filled with melinite, guncotton, or other violent explosive, would probably tear a hole large enough for a pony cart to be driven through, it must be admitted that there is something to be urged in favour of the French plan.

Of our eight battleships in the Mediterranean four, including the Benbow, are, so far as the waterline is concerned, only partially armoured; and with regard to one, the Agamemnon, it is confessed, even by the Admiralty, that if her unarmoured ends were pierced by shot her stability would be menaced, and she might sink to the bottom like a stone. The Benbow, Colossus, and Endinburgh are not quite so vulnerable, but even they could be seriously damaged by the lightest of guns. The Benbow's belt extends for little more than one-third of her length. The belts of the Edinburgh and Colossus are still shorter in proportion, and, though the ends of all three ships are to some extent protected by horizontal decks of 3in. steel, it is possible, without any armour whatever having been perforated, for shot holes to admit sufficient water to greatly interfere with the trim, and consequently with the speed and manœuvring power of the ship. The remaining four battleships of the squadron, the Alexandra, the Dreadnought, the Sultan, and the Temeraire, possess complete water-line belts of armour. They are, however, much less powerfully armed than the partially belted ships, three of which are of very recent design, and carry guns of the most modern type.

THE DREADNOUGHT.

Nevertheless, the substantial protection which is worn by the Dreadnought, renders that vessel, in the opinion of many good judges, almost as good a fighting craft as the Benbow herself. Over no vulnerable part is the Dreadnought protected by less than eleven inches of armour; and, though she is three knots slower than the Benbow, and very much less heavily armed, she would, if only she could escape ramming, be hard to beat. The ideal warship is no doubt a craft with something of the defensive power of the Dreadnought, and of the speed and offensive power of the Benbow. No Power has yet seriously endeavoured to obtain it. The new French ships Hoche, Magenta, Marceau, and Neptune will, when ready for sea, be perhaps as near to it as anything that has yet been laid down; the Austrian ship Kronprinzessin Stefanie, the Italian ships of the Andrea Doria class, and the Russian turret-ram Imperator Nicholas, which will shortly be launched at St. Petersburg, will also approach it, though not very closely. The great difficulty in the way seems to be expense. To carry heavy armour, heavy guns, and heavy engines a ship must be of great displacement, and great displacement means great cost.

THE COST OF WARSHIPS.

The enormous expense that has attended the construction and getting ready for sea of our recent battleships is, indeed, enough to make a Minister think twice ere he proposes to build something that shall be still more costly. Taking as examples, our eight battleships of the Mediterranean Fleet, we find that the earliest of them, the Sultan, has cost up to the present time for construction, completion, machinery, repairs, and alterations, 552,000l. Similarly the Temeraire has cost 541,000l.; the Dreadnought, 662,000l.; the Agamemnon, 540,000l.; the Alexandra, 6 2,000l.; the Edinburgh, 664,000l.; the Colossus, 662,000l.; and the Benbow, over 760,000l. The eight ships, therefore, represent a total expenditure by the country of nearly 5,000,000l.; and costly though they are, not one of them is so costly as the Nile or the Trafalgar, both of which are now being completed. The bill for each of these will amount to nearly 900,000l., at which price she will be more than worth her weight in copper at the present quotations. When the cost of a single battleship equals, and even exceeds, in amount the whole annual revenue of many a sovereign State, the question of building even one ship more of the kind is one which no statesman, however anxious he may be to maintain his country's prestige at sea, can afford to decide without a great deal of careful consideration. It has of late been unofficially announced that the Government proposes, in the course of the next four years, to lay down ten new armoured vessels, in addition to a number of cruisers. If the announcement be correct, it will be the duty of the constructive department to seriously inquire whether our present method of building is better, as it certainly is more expensive, than any method which has previously been practised. Foreign constructors are tolerably unanimous that it is not. Several British constructors, including Sir Edward Reed, are of a like opinion. They assert, and they fortify their assertions with very cogent arguments, that, for fleet actions, we shall in the future need belted ships, and not merely partially protected ones. Experts can alone decide the point. But it is at least to be hoped that if we are about to spend seven or eight millions on new battleships we shall succeed in getting really efficient vessels in return for the money.

MR. PARNELL AT HOME.

For the following stories about Mr. Parnell home and private life, the *New York Press* is responsible :—

MR. PARNELL AND THE O'SHEAS.

A warm friendship has existed during many years between Mr. Parnell and the O'Sheas. Ten years ago, when the present Irish agitation was beginning, as Parnell stood at its head, the Irish leader was ostracised, and had few places in London where he could go for an evening's entertainment. Among those houses whose hospitable doors were opened to him was that of Lady Hatherley's, widow of the former Lord Chancellor of England. She was an Irishwoman of as marked Irish patriotic sympathies as Lady Wilde, and had educated her charming daughters in the same faith. Parnell was a frequent visitor at this house, and the Hatherleys gave all their influence towards maintaining his standing in society. It came at last to be about the only private residence in London where he could go without encountering insult. An entertainment was devised, towards the last of Parnell's social attempts, entirely in his honour, at many prominent persons who dared not defy the invitations of a Lord Chancellor's widow were bidden to the banquet. The event passed off with a somewhat stiffer formality than usually marks such occasion. Towards the end one of the charming Miss Hatherly managed to get Mr. Parnell under her wing, and whispered, unobserved: "Do not take your own carriage in going home. Danger. Another awaits you"—at such a place. Mr. Parnell took the other carriage, and on examining his own, when it arrived at his lodgings, found a dummy of himself, with a dagger driven home through the place where the heart of a living man would be. This Miss Hatherly became the wife of Captain William O'Shea.

MR. PARNELL'S FISTS.

Had an assassin really attempted to murder Parnell the Irish leader would have been a match for him with his fists, unless he has lost the dexterity of his University days. While at Cambridge Parnell and some other youths had an adventure which came near ending in their expulsion. They were out upon some errand, unlawful according to college rules. A burly beadle observed their exit, and followed them. At a certain point he made his onslaught. The other youngsters fled in dismay, but Parnell coolly stood his ground. When the burly beadle rushed upon him he promtly struck him under the right ear, making him measure his length upon the ground. The beadle, of course, soon scrambled up, and then began a contest between brute strength and boxing skill. Although badly battered about the eyes Parnell came off victorious, and left his opponent rolling on the ground.

THE HISTORIC MEMORIES OF AVONDALE.

Parnell's home is extremely picturesque. Down in the "Garden of Ireland," Avondale nestles in the heart of a country unsurpassed for loveliness. Here with views dissolving into great forests of green, then extending over wide reaches of meadow and corn lands, the rippling of the Avon is the only sound which breaks the undisturbed stillness of the scene. Under the shadow of the far-famed Wicklow Mountains lies the home of Charles Stewart Parnell, who was born there forty-two years ago. It is a spot designed by nature for the birth of a leader of men. From the roof of that mansion, whose lead coping fired the young Parnell in days gone by with the perilous enthusiasm for fashioning bullets, the eye rests upon the heights which, in the stirring period of '98, defied the charges and baffled the strategy of the British forces. Upon those mountains which stretch like a majestic wall towards the south, brave Miles Byrne kept the redcoats at bay, while all the rest Ireland lay prone at the feet of a military tyranny. To right and left lies the country, every inch of which is a monument to the valour and heroism of Holt and Michael Dwyer; and in the distance is Arklow, where, at the head of 20,000 men Father John and Michael Murphy inflicted the heaviest and bloodiest defeat upon the British arms which the enemies of the Irish cause had until that time sustained. Here vale and weir, mead and hill, tell in illustrated pages of the most cruel, as well as the most thrilling, incident I of one of the darkest chapters of Irish history.

MR. PARNELL'S "CURIOS."

In position most commanding, and in situation strikingly picturesque, Avondale is in style plain and modest, yet there is a stately air about it which marks unmistakably the ancestral mansion from the most pretentious dwelling-house. Square, low, and white, the building is plain; but its plainness, in a region so beautiful, makes it attractive, although both inside and out one sees traces of neglect which marked the period when the present owner was still a minor. Should Mr. Parnell not be at home, there will be no lack of interesting objects in the house to attract attention. In the hall illuminated addresses divide the wall space with spears, pike-heads, and historic banners that have stirring associations with volunteer days. There are here many relics of that time and perhaps the most interesting is a cavalry ensign of thick silk, richly embroidered on both sides. In shape it is of the kind known as a burgee—that is, an oblong flag with a triangular piece taken from its outer edge. On one side of the colour of the ensign is red and on the other yellow. It is 3 ft. by 2 ft. In a centre piece at one side appears a representation of the Irish wolf dog, with the inscription, divided above and below it, of "Velox et acer et fidelis amicis"—"swift and sharp, and faithful to friends." In a similar division appears the inscription of the centre piece, "Independent Wiclow—Fors. Lt. Drags," which last means Foresters Light Dragoons. On the observe is an ovalcentre piece-depicting a harp with crown surmo unting a castellated structure, and fitted into the corners, a word in each, the following: July—Anno—Dom.—1770," showing the date at which the "Independent Wicklow Foresters' Light Dragoons" were organized. A similar device to this obverse one is painted on the other flag, a large infantry ensign of thin silk, now decaying from the ravages of time. Every room has its collection of the presents which have been received from admirers. Among the caskets is one of Irish bog-oak, silver mounted, and one containing the freedom of Dublin city; another of similar style holding the freedom of Limerick-city, and a third, chiefly of silver, from historic Drogheda, conaining the freedom of that borough. There among the gifts which the Irish leader received while a prisoner in Kilmainham, are—an Easter egg of valuable metal, which encompassed one hundred sovereigns, and which came on Easter Sunday from Liverpool ladies; a very handsome musical box from the same fair donors, a great armchair, a box of tools from the ladies of Rathdram, and a very beautiful quilt of green satin.

MR. PARNELL AS QUARRYMAN.

If the Irish leader is at home he will probably be found examining some of the works which are being constructed upon his estates. It is not generally known that Mr. Parnell, besides being a landlord, is a comparatively extensive employer of labour. There are about 250 men employed on the various works which he has set on foot; and if Mr. Parnell is anywhere on the grounds you will see him, dressed in loose shooting-jacket of rough homespun, and wearing a soft round hat, talking with Mr. Kerr, his manager, when he is not chatting with one of his workmen, by whom he is idolized. Perhaps, he is examining, with the critical eye of one who is not an amateur in practical mechanics and building the great cattle-shed now nearly completed. Irish workmen have done all the work, and the plans were prepared by Mr. Kerr, under the supervision of Mr. Parnell. Then there is a large saw-mill, which is constantly kept going, and besides these industries several men are employed regularly in mining operations upon the estate. Mr. Parnell has great confidence in the subterranean wealth of his property, and one shaft which he has sunk is nearly 400 feet deep. The quarries are the most imposing of his material works. About 150 men are employed upon them. The stone is inexhaustible, and the quality is of the best for paving purposes, as witness his contract to furnish Dublin—a contract which was suspiciously viewed on account of his position. There are extensive farming and cattle producing operations conducted upon his estate, and there are a number of commodious new labourers' cottages, just built, with office houses on the most approved plans. The precepts which Mr. Parnell enforces in public are here exemplified in private practice. Each of his labourers gets half an acre of land with his cottage.

HIS SCIENTIFIC STUDIES.

Mr Parnell's indoor life at Avondale is in strict conformity with the habits of the man, which are plain and unpretentious. At one of the windows of his library is a writing-desk. That desk has not a busy or disturbed look. It reminds you that the Irish leader is a strong supporter of Talleyrand's advice to the man in doubt as to whether he should write a letter or not: "Dont." Mr. Parnell is not a voluminous letter-writer. But there is a second writing-desk in the room, at a window which looks upon another view of the lawn. This is where Mr. Parnell's industry never flags. Lying on the desk is an unfinished drawing, apparently of some bit of machinery, and there are plans and specifications strewn over the table, suggesting the office of a building surveyor or civil engineer in good practice. Mr. Parnell is not a man of large literary reading, although he received a sound classical education and has a retentive memory; but he is a severe and constant student of scientific subjects, and is especially devoted to mechanics. It is here that he has thought out so many hard problems of political warfare, and here his few familiars have enjoyed his rare conversational powers. There is a fascination in Mr. Parnell's companionship which accounts for the enthusiastic devotion of his colleagues, and it is in his capacity of host that his manner is most enticing.

CHINESE TALENT FOR INDIRECTION.

One of the intellectual habits upon which we Anglo-Saxons pride ourselves most, remarks a writer in the North China paper, is that of going directly to the marrow of a subject, and when we have reached it, saying exactly what we mean. Considerable abatements must no doubt be made in any claim set up for such a habit, when we consider the usages of polite society and those of diplomacy, yet it still remains substantially true that the instinct of rectilinearity is the governing one, albeit considerably modified by special circumstances. But proceeds the writer :—

No very long acquaintance is required with an Asiatic race, to satisfy us that their instincts and ours are by no means the same—in fact that they are at opposite poles. We shall lay no stress upon the redundancy of honorific terms in all Asiatic languages with which we happen to be acquainted, some of which in this respect, are indifinitely more elaborate than the Chinese. Neither do we emphasise the use of circumlocutions, periphrases, and what may be termed aliases to express ideas which are perfectly simple, but which no one wishes to express with simplicity. Thus a great variety of terms may be used in Chinese to indicate that a person has died, and not one of the expressions is guilty of the brutality of saying so; nor does the periphrasis depend for its use upon the question whether the person to whom ref rence is made is an Emperor or a coolie, however widely the terms employed may differ in the two cases. Nor are we at present concerned, except in a very general way, with the quality of veracity of language. When everyone agrees to use words in a 'Pickwickian sense,' and everyone understands that everyone else is doing so, the questions resulting are not those of veracity, but of method.

CIRCUMLOCUTION.

No extended experience of the Chinese is required to enable a foreigner to arrive at the conclusion that it is impossible from merely hearing what a Chinese says to tell what he means. This continues to be true, no matter how proficient one may have become in the colloquial—so that he perhaps understands every phrase, and might possibly if worst came to worst, write down every character which he has heard in a given sentence; and yet he might be unable to decide exactly what the speaker had in mind. The reason of this must of course be that the speaker did not express what he had in mind, but something else more or less cognate to it, from which he wished his meaning or a part of it to be inferred. Next to a competent knowledge of the Chinese language, large powers of inference are essential to anyone who is to deal successfully with the Chinese, and whatever his powers in this direction may be, in many instances he will still go astray, because these powers were not equal to what was required of them.

THE MONGOLIAN BOY.

In illustration of this all-pervading phenomenon of Chinese life, let us take the case of those who are the earliest and often by no means the least important representatives to us of the whole nation—our servants. One morning the 'Boy' puts in an appearance with his usual expressionless visage, merely to mention that one of his 'aunts' is ailing, and that he shall be obliged to forego the privilege of doing our work for a few days while he is absent prosecuting his inquiries as to her condition. Now it does not with certainty follow from such a request as this, that the 'Boy' has no aunt, that she is not sick, and that he has not some more or less remote idea of going to see about her, but it is, to put it middly, much more probable that the 'Boy' and the cook have some misunderstanding, and that as the prestige of the latter happened in this case to be the greater of the two, his rival takes this oblique method of intimating that he recognises the facts of the case, and retires to give place to another.

VIOLATING THE VIRTUES.

The individual who has done you a favour, for which it was impossible to arrange at the time a money payment, politely but firmly declines the gratuity which you think it right to send him in token of your obligation. What he says is that it would violate all the Five Constant Virtues for him to accept anything of you for such an insignificant service, and that you wrong him by offering it, and would disgrace him by insisting on his acceptance of it. What does he mean? It means that his hopes of what you would give him were blighted by the smallness of the amount, and that like Oliver Twist, he 'wants more.' And yet it may not mean this after all, but may be an intimation that there is something else which happens to be more serviceable to him than your money, and which he must give up hoping for if he takes the money. Or it is possible, that the real meaning is, that though the money is desirable, there is a probability that you will have it in your power to give him something which will be even more desirable, to the acquisition of which the present payment would be a bar, so that he prefers to leave it an open question, till such time as his own best move is obvious.

A RACE OF DIPLOMATISTS.

If the Chines are thus guarded when they speak of their interests, it follows from the universal dread of giving offence, that they will be more cautious about spiking of others, when there is a possibility of trouble arising in consequence. Found as they are of gaip and all kinds of small talk, the Chinese distinguish with a ready intuition cases in which it will not do to be too communicative, and under these circumstances, especially where foreigners are concerned, they are the grave of whatever they happen to know. Innultitudes of instances the stolid looking people by whom we are surrounded, could give us 'points,' the possion of which would cause a considerable change in our conduct toward others. But unless they clearly see in what way they are to be benefitted by the result, and protected against the risks, the instinct of reticence will prevail, and our friends will maintain a agnostic silence.

OBLIQUE COMMUNICATION.

Nothing is more amusing than to watch the demeanour of a Chinese who has made up his mind that it is best for him to give an intimation of something unfavourable to some one else. Things must have gone very far indeed, when even under these conditions, the communication is made in plain and unmistakable terms. What is far more likely to occur is the indirect suggestion by oblique and devious paths, of a something which cannot, which must not be told. Our informant glances uneasily about, as though he feared a spy in ambush. He lowers his voice to a mysterious whisper. He holds up three fingers of one hand, to shadow dimly forth the notion that the person about whom he is not speaking, but returning, is the third in the family. He makes some introductory remarks, leading up to a revelation of apparent importance, and just as he gets to the climax of the case, he suddenly stops short, suppresses the predicate upon which everything depends, nods significantly, as much as to say, 'Now you see it, do you not?' when all the while, the poor unenlightened foreigner has seen nothing except that there is nothing whatever to see. Nor will it be strange, if after working things up to this pitch, your 'informant' (falsely so called) leaves you as much in the dark as he found you, intimating that at some other time, you will perceive that he is right! It is a trait which the Chinese share with the rest of the race, to wish to keep back bad news as long as possible, and to communicate it in a disguised shape.

A PEACEFUL FAMILY LETTER.

But 'good form' among Chinese requires this deception to be carried to an extent which certainly seems to us at once surprising and futile. We have known a fond grand-mother having come unexpectedly upon the whispered consultation of a couple of friends, who had arrived expressly to break to her the news of the sad death of a grandchild away from home, to be assured with the emphasis of iteration, that they were only discussing a bit of gossip, though within half an hour, the whole truth came out. We have known a son returning to his home after an absence of several months, advised by a friend in the last village at which he called before reaching his home, not to stay and see a theatrical exhibition, from which he inferred, and rightly, that his mother was dead! We once had a Chinese letter entrusted to us for transmission to a person at a great distance from home, the contents of the missive being to the effect, that during his absence, the man's wife had died suddenly, and that the neighbours finding that no one was at hand to prevent it, had helped themselves to every article in the house, which was literally left unto him desolate. Yet on the exterior of this epistle were inscribed in huge characters the not too accurate words, 'A peaceful family letter!'

PLAUSIBLE EXCUSES.

Everyone must have been struck by the wonderful fertility of even the most illiterate Chinese in the impromptu invention of plausible excuses, each one of which is in warp and woof fictitious. No one but a foreigner ever thinks of taking them seriously, or as any other than suitable devices by which to keep one's face. And even the too critical foreigner requires no common ability, to pursue, now in air, now in water and now in the mud those to whom most rigid economy of the truth has become a fixed habit. And when driven to close quarters, the most ignorant has one firm and sure defence which never fails, he can fall back on his ignorance, in full assurance of escape. He 'did not know,' he 'did not understand,' twin propositions, which, like charity 'cover a multitude of sins.' Nowhere is it more true, even in China, that 'things are not what they seem,' than in this marvellous lens, which lets in more light on the real nature of the Chinese government than all other windows combined. If it is a general truth that a Chinese would be more likely than not to give some other than the real reason for anything, and that nothing requires more skill than to guess what is meant by what is said, this nowhere finds more perfect exemplification than in Chinese official life, where formality and artificiality are at their maximum.

AS CHINESE AS A CHINAMAN.

When a whole column of the 'leading journal' of China is taken up with a description of the various aches and pains of some aged mandarin, who hungers and thirsts to retire from his Majesty's service, what does it all mean? When his urgent prayer to be relieved is refused, and he is told to go back to his post at once, what does that mean? What do the long memorials, reporting as to matters of fact, really connote? When a high official accused of some flagrant crime is ascertained—as per memorial printed—to be innocent, but guilty of something else three shades less blameworthy, does it mean that the writer of the memorial was not 'got at' to a sufficient extent, or has the official in question really done those particular things? Who can decide? But is there not reason to fear, that by the time any outside Barbarian should have reached such a pitch of comprehension of China as this implies, that we should be as much at a loss to know what he meant by what he said, as if he were really Chinese?

THE MONKS OF ST. BERNARD.

We are indebted to Miss C. F. Gordon Cumming for the following account of the consecration of the new Provost of the Grand Saint-Bernard :—

The strangely abnormal weather of the summer of 1888 has lent a singularly characteristic touch to the solemn ceremonial of the consecration of M. Theophile Bourgeois de Bovernier, elected by the brethren of the Grand Saint-Bernard as successor to their late Provost. September 2 was the day fixed for this great event—a date which afforded a fair prospect of favourable weather. It was, however, decreed that the many guests who assembled on this occasion should realise something of the hardships of existence on the mountain, which on the previous day was enfolded in dense clouds, and soon a bitter wind was accompanied by such close, fine snow that the many groups of prelates, priests, pilgrims, councillors of State, representing the Government of the Valais, and other people who journeyed through the beautiful valley of Entremont to take part in the service, hesitated whether to proceed or to spend the night at the base of the mountain. Happily the telephone from the Hospice brought encouraging words, and the assurance that men would come down to meet and help the visitors on their toilsome ascent; and this combined with the resolution of two octogenarian prelates to proceed at once, encouraged the faint-hearted, so all determined to face the storm, notwithstanding the bitter cold, and such bewildering swirls of falling snow as could scarcely have been exceeded at Christmas.

A TRYING JOURNEY.

The two brave old Bishops who thus led the van were Monsignor de Sion and Monsignor de Bethleem. For these august prelates a carriage had been provided, but so frightful was its jolting that it was doubtful whether the occupants did not suffer more from bruises than did the rest of the company from exposure to the tempest. A litter had been provided to replace the carriage at the point beyond which it was deemed impossible to drag it. Here, however, the visitors were met by a party from the Hospice, accompanied by a number of courageous servants of the Saint-Bernard, descendants of those very men who dragged the cannon of Napoleon to the same heights. These men had vowed to transport the carriage containing the Bishops to the Hospice, and, notwithstanding all difficulties of precipitous roads and narrow bridges, they fulfilled their vow.

On reaching the Hospice they were met by the Bishop of Aosta, who, with a dozen of his clergy, arrived almost simultaneously from the Italian side of the mountain. These had suffered even more than their Swiss friends, having had to face the wind all the way. They said that never in the depths of winter had they endured more intense cold. Soon, however, all the suffering of the ascent was forgotten as they gathered around cheery fires, while the good brethren made much of their honoured guests. A comfortable supper and sound sleep effectually restored them, and all met in the chapel long before the hour fixed for the beginning of the service, which lasted from 9 till 12-30. First came the reading of the Papal Bull conferring authority on the new Provost, who subsequently lay prostrate on the ground during the recital of the Penitential Psalms, thus typifying to all men that he who would rule his fellows must excel all in humility.

LIFE AMID THE SNOWS.

After a luncheon, at which all the Bishops, the clergy, the councillors of State, and other dignitaries were toasted in most convivial fashion, the company returned to the sanctuary, at the threshold of which all the brethren awaited their Abbot. The prior inquired of him whether he would swear solemnly to observe the constitution of the order, and on his reply in the affirmative, committed to him the care of the altar, the choir, and the whole church, whereupon all members of the order proceeded to do him homage—a homage which in this case seemed to be singularly heartfelt. For life amid the snows of the Saint-Bernard does not foster many distracting affections, but rather tends to intensify the love of the brethren for those whom they deem worthy of reverence, as is eminently the case with the Provost of their choice. In the very prime of life (only thirty-two years of age) he has won the hearts of all the brotherhood by his gentleness and modesty combined with rare strength of character and powers of physical endurance; great learning, not only in theology, but in all natural sciences, and also extraordinary linguistic talents. So the brotherhood are to be congratulated on the singular unanimity displayed in the election of their new father, and all felt that the brilliant sunlight which succeeded the snow-storm, and gloritied the mountains, was a happy type of the prospects of these excellent men.

A PAPER has been started for affording authors an op

THE LATEST OPERA.

ALTHOUGH no one ever expects to see a really good performance of any opera in India an account of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's newest opera cannot fail to be of interest. Every one of those who intend returning to the old country during the coming year, will not fail to pay a visit to the little theatre in the Savoy. A London dramatic critic says :—

GILBERTIAN QUIPS AND CRANKS.

Common report had already prepared the theatre going public for the fact that in "The Yeomen of the Guard; or, The Merryman and his Maid," Mr. Gilbert had striven to shake himself free from the chains which so closely bind the professed satirical humorist. The new libretto is of course not altogether serious. It has its many a brilliant stroke of epigram, as well as its quips and cranks of the old Gilbertian pattern for the comic characters—for example, for the aged husband-seeking housekeeper of the Tower, for the travelling jester in search of a permanency who fires off commonplace conundrums in order to obtain a new berth, and for the head gaoler and assistant-tormentor who does not like assistant tormenting, and in his gloomy fashion believes he was out out for a lady killer and a first-class wit. But at any rate in the opening act, and during a portion of the second, the whimsical contortions of speech and character in which Mr. Gilbert has hitherto delighted are confined to the low comedians of the opera. The chief characters of the story, on the other hand, are persons of flesh and blood, not superior to the passions of humanity, and behaving in very much the fashion of their predecessors in serious opera.

A MILITARY SORCERER.

The State prisoner (he is now a sixteenth century colonel thrown into the Tower of London for sorcery, who has but an hour to live, and who before his prospective death and ultimate escape weds a blindfolded lady in his cell) is a figure more or less familiar to us through the French melodrama "Don Cesar de Bazan" and Vincent Wallace's opera "Maritana." Even the heroine, Elsie, who marries the prisoner in extremis, like Maritana, is a perambulating singing girl, and also like her she only consents to the sacrifice because she expects to be a widow before nightfall. Mr. Gilbert has, however, worked up the details with consummate skill. In Mr. Denny he has secured a capital representative of the gaolor whose courtship of pretty little Phoebe, the beefeater's daughter, is shown chiefly by sullen outbursts of brutal jealousy. Phoebe herself is one of the daintiest of stage characters, while the bluff heartiness of her yeoman father, Sergeant Meryll, is admirably contrasted with the superficiality of the travelling jester, who so amusingly parodies the Elizabethan wit of the Shakespearian clowns.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S BEST MUSIC.

Until audiences get accustomed to Mr. Gilbert's serious style they will probably miss the topsyturveydom of "The Sorcerer" and "The Pirates" of "Patience" and "The Princess Ida." They will, however, find abundant compensation in Sir Arthur Sullivan's music, which especially in the first act contains some of the best that this popular composer has yet given us. It is more remarkable than ever for its exquisite finish, for its excellent choral and other part writing, and for those delicate orchestral touches which only a musician who combines scholarship with refinement can impart. Furthermore Sir Arthur wisely recognising the fact that the story is thoroughly English has successfully endeavoured to infuse a sort of English olden time flavour into a good deal of his music. One or two of his vocal solos may, it is true, be of a somewhat conventional pattern, but this places the rest only in bolder relief. When the audience listen to the quaint, old fashioned "singnig farce" of the Merryman and his Maid—which by the way also appropriately concludes the finale to the opera—they can hardly imagine anything more delightfully melodious; until they shortly afterwards hear Miss Jessie Bond warbling a delicious little ballad, as she lies on the greensward before the White Tower, and coaxes the jailor while she steals the keys which will grant the prisoner freedom.

MADRIGALS.

Of a totally different character, but still thoroughly English, are the salutation of the populace to the Yeomen of the Guard, and the choral reply of the warders, in which Sir Arthur gives the first of several specimens of the madrigalian style to be found in the opera and finally the effective manner in which the two choruses are blended For admirable design and finish of musical workmanship we may also cite the overture, which is more elaborate and regular in form than usual; the entry music of the "Merryman and his Maid"; the choral refrain, "The screw may twist and the rack may turn," to the song of the old house keeper; the three-part song, "No, ours are not the hearts that quail"; and the greater part of the exceedingly well-diversified first finale. In this finale the escaped prisoner first enters in the uniform of a Yeoman of the Guard—a uniform, by the way, with its square cap, and the initials of the Sovereign instead of the crown and rose of the Tudors on the back and breast, which is long anterior to the date of the opera. A pretty kissing scene. Subsequently, in the same finale, the pretty kissing scene between the supposed brother and sister, the dramatic arrival of the headsmen with axe and block, and the discovery of the prisoner's flight afford the composer abundant opportunities for striking musical contrasts. In the second act Mr. Gilbert seems to grow tired of his self-enforced seriousness, and we are accorded more than one admirable touch of his old whimsical manner. The lament of the warders who have nobody left to ward, and whose despairing chorus is worked so effectively with the jibing cries of the women; the disconsolate jester's song concerning the troubles of a private buffoon, his droll conspiracy with the gruesome jailor, who believes he has a mission to become a professional jester, and their merry burlesque song and dance are quite in the old Savoy style.

WELL FITTING PARTS.

Hardly a work of the Gilbert and Sullivan series contains parts more admirably suited to their several exponents at the Savoy. Mr. Curtice Pounds as the prisoner is not only an excellent singing tenor, but knows how to bear himself as an officer and a gentleman. Mr. Denny exactly hits off the character of the jailor, and Mr. R. Temple that of the bluff old yeoman. Mr. Grossmith has less to do than usual in the part of the jester, but, on the other hand, as the most captivating of Phœbes, Miss Jessie Bond perfectly revels in the fun which she is enabled to introduce into almost every scene. The excellent voice of Miss Geraldine Ulmar is heard to its best advantage in the music of the wife, a character which she also invests with due dramatic significance. It may be added that so admirable a vocalist as Miss Brandram is again condemned to the part of the elderly female butt of the piece, which she once more plays most effectively, and that Miss Rose Hervey (a promising young singer), Mr. Shirley, Mr. Brownlow, and Mr. Medcalf undertake subordinate characters.

A SINGLE SCENE.

There is only one scene—the massive walls of the White Tower, surmounted by the banner of England quartered with the fleur de lys, coming half across the stage, flanked by a striking picture of the Old Tower Hamlets on the one side and the Tower gate on the other. How effectively Mr. D'Oyly Carte has dressed the opera, presumedly, though not entirely, in the early sixteenth century style, and with what extreme care Mr. Gilbert has attended to every stage detail habitues of the Savoy can easily imagine. The opera was, of course, well received, with plenty of applause and encores, and double encore for the duet of the Merryman and his Maid in the first act, and with abundance of laughter mingled with applause in the second. That the new departure is more or less in the nature of an expriment will, however, probably be freely granted. Everybody hopes that it will succeed, for in the first place it is clear that the fun of the professional caricaturist cannot last for ever; and in the second place "The Yeomen of the Guard" opens up a prospect of a genuine school of English opera. This latter fact was fully understood by last night's audience, and the pleasure which Mr. Gilbert's lyrics and Sir Arthur Sullivan's music gave them was abundantly shown, not only by cheers, but by the unwearying attention and delight with which they listened to a work of which lovers of true English music have good reason to be proud.

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THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate the unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
N.B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

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WE the undersigned are now showing a LARGE and SELECT STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS for the present Season.

West of England Cloths, Worsted and Diagonal Coatings, Angolas, Tweeds, Whipcords, Bedford Cords, Cashmeres, and other Woollen Goods, all of the latest Style and Fashionable Designs, and invite our Customers to inspect the same.

OUR SPECIALITY.

For the commencement of the Season is our Fashionable Lounge Suit in various Fabrics

SHIRTINGS.

Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.

We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best of Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.

Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Baces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight, Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

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CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.
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HOP ALE ESSENCE
Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S
HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - - -
Mess Presidents - - -
Club Stewards - - -

Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climate. See these testimonials :—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its pediarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bs' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

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QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES
HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaic Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

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SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d 1s. 2s. & TINS EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID POLISHING PASTE or Self-shining Jet.

FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
Price Rs. 3-8 per Gallon.
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AGENT—J. B. K. MARSHALL, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

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"CLUB" CIGARS
Known throughout India, Burmah & Australia as the
Best Cigars in the Market.

	Per 100. Rs. A.	Per 1000. Rs. A.
JAVA TOBACCO :—		
Havannah Shape, No. 1	3 0	28 0
Do. do. No. 2	2 12	26 0
Do. do. No. 3	2 8	24 0
Victorias (6 in.) per 50	2 0	38 0
TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO :—		
Havannah Shape, No. 1	1 10	16 0
Do. do. No. 2	1 8	15 0
Whiffs (Cigarette Shape)	1 4	12 0
Dawsons (with straws)	1 8	15 0
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A BOX OF SAMPLES
Containing 4 Cigars of each of 9 kinds, labelled, will be sent post free for
ONE RUPEE.
ADDISON & CO., CIGAR MAKERS, MADRAS.

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BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK.
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.
Used by more than 1000 Boards of Health & Hospitals.
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
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Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, LIMITED,
CONTRACTORS TO H.M. ADMIRALTY,
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AWARDED GOLD MEDAL
AND
FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
AT THE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.
BOOTS. POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.
Calf Elastic Walking Boots, Batent Elastic Dress Boots, Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf, Balmoral Boots, Button Boots. } Superior in style and excellent in quality, 26s. Finest quality we can produce, 35s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	26s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 6d
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty	4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS,
(*Registered*)
With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and Form.
LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
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FOR SALE.
I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

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TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!
ESTABLISHED IN 1865.
A LARGE number of new and second-hand Tents always on hand for sale and hire, on reasonable terms.—Apply to Mr. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY (the largest Tent Manufacturer in India), at the Tent Manufactory, Old Imambara, Bombay.

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A MONTHLY JOURNAL
of important and useful reproductions relating to
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Selected from Current Periodical Literature.
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Forty pages of closely printed matter, of the size of "Voice of India," for the modest sum of Rupees THREE only per Annum.
Apply to the MANAGER,
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☞ Look out for the programme of the next year!!

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EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling wate or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESCENSE.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY
The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

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Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

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Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampar Row, Fort.

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Bombay, B. Bunder	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parna
Masjid ,,	Bhosawul Junctionac	Satari	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver		Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Moortizapore
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Badlapoor	Koorua
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Budnaira
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Malker
Tannasha	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Deowa	Khundwaab	Kurjutab	Ramergaum
Callian Junctionab	Jawar	Padeadari	Poolaaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Khandalla	Dyg-um
Khadawali	Singaji	Lanowleea	Wurdahr
Wandood	Harsud	Karli	Powaar
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Sindee
Atgaum	Bheringee	Tullegaun	Boree
Khurde	Hurdaa	Salaivadi	Kepri
Kusaraha	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Salgaon
Khatpoora	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Sewnee	Poonabdd	Keim
Bailgaum	Dharam	Loonee	Parsee Rd
Deolalee B.	Khundi	Ooroolee	Unger
Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Nasick Rds	Karsee (for Hishangabad)	Kheirgaum	Packney
Kheirwadee	Patus	Shelgaonac	Shalgaonac
Nipbar	Rampur	Dhondb	Hoodgee
La-sulgaum	Bagra	Borebail	Kurudwam
Munmar	Seeri	Docksal and Bheegwan	Doodneh
Nandgaums	Sohanporeed	Kartrus	Goodoor
Naidongree	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Pomulwaree	Gonlburga
Chalisgaum	Pomulwaree	Warangaum	Shahabadab
Kujraum	Bankeri	Narzeum	Wadi
Galna	Babai	Khankeer	Nulwar
Sopbara	Gadawara	Mulkapoor	Yeda berry
Myjee	Bobanee	Kurelli (for Saugor)	Sylapore
Mussawuda	Kurelli (for Saugor)	Nandoora	Rosed
Siaowlee	Nursingpore	Julumb	Kistna
Julgaum	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaums	Chickaaga
			Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc.	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankarcalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do. City	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanakr
	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Limbd	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Chuda	Jalia	Vavd.	Vartej
Rampur	Dhasa	Jetp or	Ghadechi
Kundli	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms. b Junction for changing. c From to 1 minutes for Refreshment; 40 minutes for Dinner.

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NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonful night and morning. For adults.— One tablespoonful night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **LE PERDRIEL & C°, Paris**

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and Pills bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Cie, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, 7, RUE, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

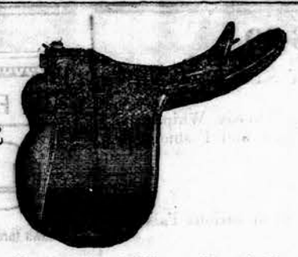
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras : Barrie & C°; *Bombay* : Kemp & C°; *Calcutta* : Dumaine

WHOLESALE : PARIS, **J. ESPIC** 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale and Indenting Agents : **H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.**



SADDLES FOR DISTRICT USE.

THESE Saddles are similar to the Military Regulation Saddles (illustrated above) combining all the advantages of the latter with the addition of being extra light (though *very* strong) and cheap.

Rs. 65. COMPLETE: **Rs. 65.**

We have just received a further Consignment, and from reports received from purchasers of our former stock,

WE CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND THEM.

For district work they are invaluable, being made to carry Saddle bags, Valse, etc. etc., and are easily re-stuffed, they have a clear channel from cantle to pommel, allwing a free passage of air, which, besides being cool and comfortable for the horse, prevents the possibility of a sore back, they are excellently shaped, have a good roomy seat and narrow grip, insuring a good and comfortable seat.

WHITE AND COLOURED DOESKIN SADDLES, ALLOVER PIGSKIN DO., CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY OFFICERS' REGULATON SADDLES ALWAYS IN STOCK; ALSO A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF BRIDLES, WHIPS, BITS, AND SPURS, ETC., SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENGLISH-MADE HARNESS, ETC., ETC.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

Saddlers, Harnessmakers, Leather Merchants, and Importers

BOMBAY.

Please apply for our New Illustrated Price List.

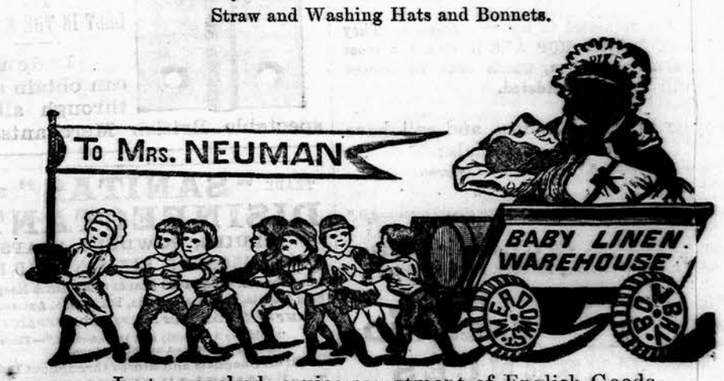
Mrs. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE.

63, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

From a newly-born Baby to a Child 10 years old, completely equipped.

Jersey and Wet Weather Suits and Dresses.

Straw and Washing Hats and Bonnets.



Just unpacked, a nice assortment of English Goods.

Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!

HOCKINS

IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.

EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT

OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

BURN & Co.

HOWRAH IRON WORKS

HOWRAH

MAKERS OF

LARGEST STOCK OF CONTRACTORS PLANT IN INDIA.

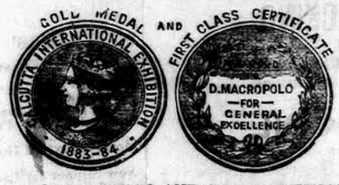
BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

D. MACROPOLO'S



GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the

Lord Dufferin	...per 100 Rs.	5 0
Duke of Connaught ...	... „ „ „	4 0
Finos Lady.	... „ „ „	3 0
Alpha	... „ „ „	2 8
Prince Boris	... „ „ „	2 0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	...per box of 100 Rs.	8 8
Carolina	... „ „ „ „ „	6 8

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of pure Java tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881.

Rothschilds. ...	...per box of 50 Rs.	0
Regal del Principe...	... „ „ „ 25 „	0
Regal dela Reina ...	... „ „ „ 25 „	0
Trabucos	... „ „ „ 25 „	0
Caliope	... „ „ „ 50 „	5 0
Semiramis	... „ „ „ 100 „	6 8

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs	No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4 8
Do.	„ 2 „ „ „	4 0
Do.	„ 3 „ „ „	3 8

JAVA DELIGHT.

These cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own factory in Dindigul, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Java tobacco. They are the mildest cigars ever manufactured, and are such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Javas Delight"	No.	per 100 Rs. 3 8
Do.	„ 2	„ 100 „ 3 0

Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY, MEADOWS STREET. CALCUTTA, GOVERNMENT PLACE. COLOMBO, PRINCE'S STREET.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

This Ale combines the essential properties of the best productions of Bavaria and Burton-upon-Trent, and is strongly recommended for its purity and tonic qualities. Although exhilarating, it does occasion the headiness produced by drinking ordinary malt liquors, and is remarkably free from acidity.

T. P. GRIFFIN & Co., Philpot Lane, LONDON.

THE BRAND OF THE FUTURE FOR INDIA.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS,

Purveyors by Special Warrants to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.

THE LIGHT BLUE BRAND (REGISTERED,)

OF OILMAN'S STORES & HIGH-CLASS PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

Contractors to the Admiralty, Her Majesty's War and Indian Offices.

LONDON, LOWESTOFT, AND CALCUTTA.

Price Currents obtainable at MACONOCHIE BROS., Calcutta. Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "Digby Chicks."

TO MESSMEN!—For general use, or merely as a standby, you will find that **SYMINGTON'S** "Edinburgh" **COFFEE ESSENCES** are very useful, as a cup or a gallon can be made in a minute, without trouble or waste. They are now largely used in England and the Colonies. Trade mark for bottled goods, a "Pyramid." Thos. Symington & Co., Edinburgh, are also makers of the celebrated Coffee and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, and Cocoa and Milk. To be had of all Chemists and Storekeepers.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS, Sole Export Agents, LONDON and CALCUTTA.

THE NEW PERFUME.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.'S

UNDER the title **"Crab-Apple Blossoms,"** THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO. are now selling one of the most delightful perfumes ever manufactured. The uniform excellence of all the goods of this well-known firm needs no comment here, since our readers are aware of their exceptional merit. At the same time, it is well to call attention to the fact that this **"Crab-Apple Blossoms"** scent is totally unlike any of those commonplace perfumes with which we meet in all directions, and reminds one at once of all the sweet and delightful scents of the country.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

Chief among the fashionable scents of the season is **"Crab-Apple Blossoms,"** a delicate perfume of the highest quality and fragrance. It is prepared by the CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, of 177, NEW BOND STREET, who have at various times distilled some of the choicest and most favoured perfumes.—*Court Journal.*

SOLD EVERYWHERE, BY ALL PRINCIPAL DEALERS.

CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of, (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one

Preserved in its pristine purity by Reynolds bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S CANNING WORKS MANCHESTER. **FILTERS**

YARROW'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the healthy edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,

Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark

Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

Trade ◆ Mark

Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT.

Trade ◆ Mark

Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

MESSRS. LYON & Co., Bombay

SAFEST DRINK IN A HOT CLIMATE.

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